The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1872. NO. 87.

1873.

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

Daily and Weekly.

LEADING PENNSYLVANIA PAPER.

A paper so widely known as the COMMERCIAL can safely refer to its course in the past as a guaranty for the future. But it will not be content to pursue the beaten path. The reelection of General Grant insures for the country a lengthened period of prosperity and progress. The press is destined to play a still more important part as the educator of the people and leader of public opinion. In the future, as in the past, the COMMERCIAL will not be content to lag in the rear, but will be fully up to the times in whatever relates to the general welfare.

As A PAPER OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND MEDIUM OF THE LATEST NEWS, the COMMERCIAL is widely known and appreciated. We expend annually many thousands of dollars to supply the wants of the public.

As a PAPER OF PROGRESS, it will hereafter continue to maintain its character in this respect.

As a PAPER OF OPINION, the COMMERCIAL will continue to discuss men and measures with perfect freedom, and with an eye single to the public good, believing that the principles of the Republican party will thereby be best subserved.

As an INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PAPER, the COMMERCIAL will criticise its own party for its own good, believing that in free discussion and the independent expression of opinion only can our institutions be preserved.

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The country is about entering on a period of unexampled prosperity. The field of journalism is constantly expanding. It will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to hold a position in it along with the leading journals of the country.

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THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on Cherokee lands. The bill was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN: To secure more efficient and honest administration of Indian affairs, providing that all records, contracts and other papers relating to or connected with the official duty of any Indian superintendent, agent or sub-agent shall be open to public inspection during all reasonable business hours; that distributions of Indian goods and supplies shall be made in public, and among other things that no vouchers or receipts shall be signed that are not filled up. Referred.

Mr. HARLAN: Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Creek Indians for the cession of part of their reservation. Referred.

Mr. STEVENSON formally announced the death of his colleague, Garrett Davis, and delivered a eulogy, which was attentively listened to.

Messrs. Vickers, Cameron, Thurman, Sumner, Bayard and Trumbull also eulogized the deceased.

Mr. SUMNER in his remarks made allusion to Seward and Greeley as contemporaries of Davis, and like him followers of Clay.

After the addresses the customary resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. MONROE a bill was passed authorizing the Comptroller of Currency to examine into the condition of the saving banks in the District of Columbia.

The House resumed a bill that was up yesterday, concerning a settlement with the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, of the five per cent. land claim under the act of March 3d, 1857.

At the conclusion of the debate the bill passed—yeas, 103; nays, 82.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, the main item of controversy being the appropriation of $1,241,920 for the improvement of government property in the District of Columbia. Without disposing of the question, the committee, after a long discussion, rose, and eulogies on the late Senator Davis, of Kentucky, were delivered, after which the House adjourned.

CRIMES.

Postoffice Clerk Robbing the Mail.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—George S. Mullaley, postoffice clerk in this city, charged with abstracting money letters sent to the agent of the Louisville Public Library Concert, was held in $2,500 by the United States Commissioner to appear before the Grand Jury.

Murder in Benton, Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 18.—Zachariah A. Snow shot and killed Nicholas C. Gordon at Benton, on Monday.

Trial of Alice Moore for Murder.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—A *Gazette* special says: The trial of Alice Moore, for the murder of her paramour, Jesse Fonk, at Circleville, Ohio, on the evening of the eighteenth of last November, was commenced at Circleville to-day. Thirty witnesses to examine. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides.

New Hampshire State Temperance Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., December 18.—The New Hampshire State Temperance Convention, held here to-day, renominated Rev. John Blackman for Governor, and Asa S. Kendal for Railroad Commissioner. Prohibitionary resolutions were adopted. The convention subsequently resolved itself into a district convention and nominated candidates for Congress as follows: First district, Rev. A. G. Corning; Second district, J. M. Fletcher; Third district, A. C. Hardy.

A public meeting was held in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, last night, in opposition to the proposal to divide that Territory among adjoining Territories. Reports from Laramie City and other points represent the public sentiment as equally divided.

FIRST EDITION.

THE OIL CRISIS.

Conference of the Refiners and Producers at New York.

An Arrangement Effected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 18, 1872.

The reports to-night from the Producers' and Refiners' Conference at New York, are more encouraging to the fading hopes of the producers than the news of the previous five days. At to-days' session the subject of drawbacks on freights was first brought up, says the *Courier* special, when the Philadelphia refiners still held out for permission to accept them when obtainable. It is farther stated, on reliable authority, that a decision is now reached on all points except the basis on which prices shall be fixed at the start. The refiners' committee claim that the agreement should be entered into with to-day's prices for crude on the Creek as a basis. The producers firmly refuse to accept this basis, which is said to have been proposed by Rockfeller, Warden and Bostwick, three leading members of the Refiners' Association, and insist that the price of crude on the Creek when the meeting first convened, shall be taken, viz.: Four dollars. It is possible that the refiners will accede to this, as crude is somewhat firmer to-day.

Private dispatches say that there are other and more serious grounds of difference, and repeat the report that refiners insist on a curtailment of production. They also state that European buyers intend holding out of the market entirely, with the object of course of creating a panic.

The confidence which is expressed in the New York dispatches of a successful issue of the negotiations is not shared by the producers here, who believe that the refiners are insincere and are merely manouvering to gain time and the more successfully "bear" the crude market.

The market to-day on the Creek has been panicky, with downward prices the rule. On the Upper Creek spot sold as low as three dollars; on the lower road at two dollars and sixty cents and two dollars and sixty-five cents; at Oil City two dollars and ninety-five cents, and at Parker's Landing there was a sale of ten thousand barrels at two dollars and seventy to two dollars and seventy-five cents—a clear fall of twenty-five cents.

Later—An Arrangement Effected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 18, 1872.

The latest reports from New York are that the Producers' and Refiners' committees this evening effected an agreement, which is to go into operation at once. The terms of it are not given. E. Y. B.

CRESTLINE WATER WORKS.

Completion of the Enterprise—Ample Supply for Manufacturing Purposes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, December 18, 1872.

Our citizens are jubilant to-day over the completion of the pipe laying of their gravity water works to the corporation line, and the successful introduction within the limits of town of a good supply of water from the Palmer spring, situated four miles east of Crestline, on lands owned by the corporation. A vote was taken two years ago on the question of taxing the town for the improvement and carried almost unanimously, and the work started, but sundry lawsuits with farmers grew out of the proposed diversion of the water and the work was suspended until three months ago, when the legal proceedings terminated in the success of Crestline, and the work was thereupon resumed and pushed forward vigorously. At nine o'clock this morning the water was turned into the pipe at the reservoir on the farm, and reached the hydrant at the end of the pipe in town, a distance of four miles, in just three hours and nineteen minutes. Chief Engineer Lindsey, of our fire department, was on the ground, and in the presence of a large and enthusiastic concourse of citizens attached a hose, with a seven-eighths inch nozzle, to the hydrant, and threw a perpendicular stream of water seventy-five feet and a horizontal stream a distance of one hundred and thirty-five feet. All doubts of the feasibility of the works are now at an end, and as a satisfactory supply of water for manufacturing purposes has been the only obstacle to the rapid growth of Crestline, a bright future for the place is predicted.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1872.

ACCIDENT TO AN OCEAN STEAMER.

A cable dispatch from Liverpool says a steamer arrived there which spoke the Adriatic one thousand five hundred miles from Sandy Hook, having lost two blades of her propeller, which will probably delay her arrival here three or four days. All on board well. In consequence of this the White Star Line will not dispatch a steamer on Saturday.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL FIRE.

In inquest was commenced to-day by the Coroners over the bodies of the women suffocated and burned by the fire in Fifth Avenue Hotel on the night of the 9th inst. Fire Marshal McSpedon testified that the employees of the hotel must have been endeavoring to extinguish the flames fifteen minutes before the public alarm was given, and James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, said, in his opinion, suffocation was the cause of the death of the girls, and if they had had time to reach the window, could have escaped by the door. Captain Burdon, commandant of the police precinct, said he went to the hotel immediately on the alarm of fire being rendered, yet he did not learn of the deaths of the girls until two or half past two. Mary Grove said she saw the flames entering her room, and the fire did not originate in that room, as frequently stated.

ARTIST'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of John F. Kensett took place to-day from the First Presbyterian Church, and was numerously attended by friends and associate artists.

MR. COLFAX ACCEPTS THE "TRIBUNE" EDITORSHIP.

Vice President Colfax has accepted the editorship of the *Tribune*. His salutary may be looked for in a few days. It is said Orton has offered the position of managing editor to Hassard and he will probably accept.

THE HOMICIDE CASES.

Three jurors have been obtained in the Stokes case.

Judge Ingraham to-day denied a stay of proceedings in the case of King, murderer of O'Neill, but granted a commission to procure testimony in England. Kings trial follows that of Stokes.

The defence of Simmons for the murder of Duryea, will be that he was in a paroxism of insanity when he committed the act, having been excited to frenzy by Duryea's taunts and knowledge of his straitened monetary condition.

RELIEF FOR DENMARK SUFFERERS.

The Consul of Denmark in this city acknowledges the receipt of $3,541 for the relief of sufferers by the recent inundation in Denmark. Six thousand rix dollars have thus far been remitted. Mail reports indicate that the suffering is greater than has been stated, and further contributions are solicited.

JAY GOULD PROPOSES A SETTLEMENT.

A proposition to settle the claims of the Erie Railway against Jay Gould, by his paying nine million dollars to the company, will be discussed at a special meeting of the Board of Directors to-morrow morning.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1872, 8 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

In the Northwest, and over the upper lakes, high pressures, low temperatures, northerly and westerly winds, and generally clear weather will prevail and extend to Arkansas and Tennessee. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northerly and northwesterly winds, colder, cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional continued light rain. For the lower lakes and Canada, threatening weather, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, light snow and increasing pressures. In the Middle and Eastern States, low barometers, rising to-night, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, snow and rain, clearing away to-morrow, with low temperatures and increased pressures.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion at Morrowtown, Ohio—Two Men Killed and Several Hurt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORROWTOWN, OHIO, December 18, 1872.

On Monday evening the entire neighborhood was startled by a shock which was ascertained to have been an explosion of a portable saw mill boiler, five miles north of this place, owned by Joseph Clutter. It is supposed that there was little water in the boiler, and the introduction of cold water resulted in the sudden explosion of the boiler, cutting off the shoulders, left arm and smashing the head of Joseph Clutter, and throwing a man named Carrier several yards, killing him instantly. Several others were badly injured, one of which will die. Nothing was left of the building but a few standing posts. The shock was felt for ten miles around.

Passenger Train Thrown from the Track—Eight Persons Injured.

DETROIT, MICH., December 18.—About five o'clock this morning the rear coach of the express train on the Grand Rapids and Indianapolis Railroad was thrown from the track into a ditch by a broken rail, near Reynolds. Of twenty passengers in the car, five men and three women were injured. One will probably die.

Accidentally Killed.

OMAHA, NEB., December 18.—Jessee Turner, Receiver of Public Lands at Grand Island, Nebraska, accidentally shot and killed himself to-day while cleaning a gun.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

William Cluck, wife murderer, was to have been hung on the 20th, at Indianapolis, has been reprieved by the Governor until January 3.

Three employees of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad have brought suit against the company for damages aggregating $30,000 for injuries in the collision of trains, resulting, it is claimed, from negligence on the part of the company in not providing signal lights and flags. The Missouri and Pacific Company recently brought suit against one of its conductors for the wanton destruction of railroad property by a collision caused by the disobedience of orders. These suits can be by the disobedience under the law of this State provided the facts as stated are proved.

The French ship Leone, with a cargo of cotton, from New Orleans for Bordeaux, was wrecked yesterday, while coming into the port of Key West.

Kellogg's Legislature yesterday passed the bill punishing bribery. The Court of Impeachment adjourned till the 23d.

Adam Tanthier, a prominent German citizen of Cairo, who was run over by a fire engine which he was pulling as a volunteer fireman, died yesterday.

The horse disease prevails to a great extent in Leavenworth, and among the Government animals in Fort Leavenworth.

The Rhode Island Medical Society have admitted Miss Anita E. Tyng to membership. Miss Tyng is the first female member.

The general insurance bill was signed by the Governor of Massachusetts yesterday, and the Legislature, having finished the business before it, was prorogued until the first day of next year.

Hon. Wm. Wirt Virgin, of Portland, has been nominated by the Governor to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of Maine.

The City of Paris, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. The City of Washington and Donau have arrived out.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Another Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

MADRID, December 18.—The *Imperial* says: A ministerial crisis is near at hand. It is impossible to delay the reconstruction of the cabinet. There is reason to believe that Ministers Gasset, Ruiz, Gomez and Cordoba will retire. Echegaray will be transferred to the Ministry of Finance and Senor Llano Persi will be appointed Minister of Public Works, Senor Romero Giron Minister of Colonies, and Lieutenant General Bleitain or Senor Gaminde Minister of War. The Republicans in the Cortes have resolved to support the vote of confidence only on condition that the government declare unequivocally in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the Spanish dominions. The Lower House of the Cortes has approved the appointment of a commission to examine into the demand of Morocco for the restoration of the towns of Penon and Gomera. Morocco has agreed to postpone action until the commission makes their report.

Proposed Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico.

MADRID, December 18.—In the Lower Cortes, yesterday, President Zorilla declared it the purpose of the government to introduce a law for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. He also announced the suppression of the Carlist insurrection, and the prevalence of order throughout the country. The House, by a vote of one hundred and eighty-two to six, approved these declarations.

Resignation of Bismarck Confirmed.

BERLIN, December 18.—The *Provincial Correspondence* confirms the report of Prince Bismarck's resignation of the Premiership and his retention of the War Office in the Prussian Cabinet.

The river Pregel and the bay adjoining Keonigsberg are frozen over.

French Assembly Doings.

PARIS, December 18.—The Assembly to-day resolved to adjourn Monday next until January 6th. M. Bonnect moved that the duties on raw materials should only appear as a memorandum in the budget of 1873. M de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed such a reversal of the former vote of the Chamber. The subject was discussed until the close of the sitting and debate will be continued to-morrow.

The Committee of Thirty are debating the question whether it is expedient to confine their deliberations to the proposals for ministerial responsibility and a second chamber, or to go over the whole field of constitutional reorganization. No result has yet been reached.

The Duke de Grammont has written a letter refuting the testimony given by President Thiers before the Committee to inquire into the cause of the late war. M. de Grammont, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the beginning of the war, states positively that the Emperor had promise of assistance from Austria in case of hostilities with Prussia. World's Special.]

PARIS, December 18.—General Chanzy's corps is being rapidly increased to 100,000, while General Ducrot (a doubtful Republican) has only 48,000 men under his command. President Thiers to-day said that he intended to keep the monarchists in awe.

The Coinage Convention.

LONDON, December 18.—The international convention to secure uniformity of coinage has been signed by the governments of Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, December 18.—The river Seine continues to rise, and at many places has overflowed.

LONDON, December 18.—In default of bail Robert Bowles was sent to Newgate prison to await trial.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 18.—The ship American Union, which went ashore near New Haven, while on a voyage from New York to London, has broken up.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 18, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅞@91¼, and for account 91¼. American securities—5-20s, of '65, 92; do '67, 92; 10-40s, 88⅜; new 5s, 89⅜; Erie, 42⅞. Turpentine 42s.

FRANKFORT, December 18.—United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 96.

PARIS, December 18.—Rents 53 francs 32 centimes.

ANTWERP, December 18.—Petroleum—Refined 21½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 10⅛d; Orleans 10⅜d; sales 15,000 bales, including for speculation and export 4,000 bales; middling uplands, December, 10 1-16@10⅛d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 11s 9d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 3d. Cumber and middles 23s; short rib middles 39s.

PARRICIDE.

Trial of Thaddeus Yonkers, at Waynesburg, Pa., for the Murder of His Father.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., December 18, 1872.

The trial of Thaddeus Yonkers, for the murder of his father last September, was commenced yesterday and is still in progress. The Commonwealth closed to-day. The case is attracting much attention, the court room being filled. The defense is assisted by R. M. Gibson, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Sumner Censured by the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, December 18.—The resolutions condemnatory of the course of Senator Sumner in introducing a bill into the United States Senate to remove all inscriptions relating to the rebellion from the Army Register and national regimental flags, came up in the House of Representatives this afternoon, and after a short debate the question was taken on a motion to indefinitely postpone the resolves by yeas and nays, but this was lost by a vote of 92 to 93, and then the resolutions were passed—104 yeas to 76 nays. They were taken upon in the Senate this afternoon and a warm debate occurred in which most of the Senators took part, when the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost by a vote of 14 to 19, and then the resolutions were passed—yeas 20, nays 7.

National Engine and Machine Manufacturers' Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., December 18.—The National Convention of Engine and Machine Manufacturers adjourned this evening, to meet in Philadelphia on the third Wednesday in April. At the request of Louis Sensongood, United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, the convention appointed Hon. M. D. Leggett and M. S. Dyers, of Hamilton, and Yoe, of Richmond, Ind., a committee to solicit Congress to make a sufficient appropriation to encourage exhibitors to go from the United States. The suggestion of the Committee on Credits favor a cash business and rigid collection, which was adopted. A Bureau of Statistics was appointed to report on freights, with a resolution expressing the sense of the convention in favor of State or national legislation to establish the equitable classification of freights were adopted.

Illinois Penitentiary Self-Sustaining.

CHICAGO, December 18.—The annual report of the Warden and Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary just sent to Governor Palmer, show that the plan adopted a year since, at the suggestion of the Governor, of leasing the labor of convicts at a certain price per diem to contractors for various terms, has worked most beneficially, inasmuch as the penitentiary has become self-sustaining, a state of affairs that has never before existed.

AN IMPORTANT GERMAN ENTERPRISE

A New Outlet to the Baltic.

The statement that Germany has decided to appropriate a part of the French indemnity to the construction of a ship canal across the peninsula of Jutland is of considerable importance. This canal has long been contemplated, but it is only lately that it has taken the form of a definite project, and in it is found an explanation of the sudden anxiety of Germany to acquire from England the island of Heligoland, which commands the mouth of the Eyser. The commercial importance of this canal will be very great. During the long winter season, the narrow strait between Denmark and the Scandanavian peninsula is so closed with ice as to render navigation impossible, and the trade of the Baltic has no outlet by water until the channel reopens in the spring. This is a very serious matter, considering the magnitude of the trade in grain, ores, timber, hides, tallow and hemp thus held in-locked during four or five months of each year, or forced to seek an outlet overland, with heavy attendant expenses of increased freights and costly shipments. With the opening of the proposed canal, the trade of the Baltic will not only find a shorter, safer and cheaper outlet to the ocean than is now afforded, but as it is intended to keep the channel open by artificial means the year round, a continuous trade with England, France, Holland and Spain can be maintained, giving constant and profitable employment to shipping, which must now be idle during a great part of the year. The canal also possesses a considerable importance to Gemany, in affording a means of moving its navy to and from the Baltic in winter, and affording its merchant marine a chance to escape to safe anchorage in case of war with any neighboring power.

An Anecdote of Horace Greeley.

Among other anecdotes told of Mr. Greeley by George Alfred Townsend, is the following:

He had a good deal of the real attachment which Dickens affects for *outre* people—scapegraces, brilliant fellows without stability, and people who are never worthless and yet always shiftless. Of these, Halpine was an extraordinary instance. He was a splendid type of Lever's Irishman, without deep feelings or fixed principles, but with talents, humor, facility and a beaming face. Greeley "carried him" for years, helped elect him to a position where he could have saved $200,000, and at last had the office saved for his family's advantage after the man died. I called Mr. Greeley's attention to this one day, and he said, to my surprise:

"I never saw a fellow who had so little idea that there could be such things as principles in this life as Halpine!"

"You appeared to believe in him, Mr. Greeley?"

"Oh! no. It wasn't that. He wouldn't let me believe in him. I took the same interest in him that I would in a delightful heathen. He was enough of a care to make me attached to him, and enough of a pleasure to pay me back with interest. When Charley Halpine died there seemed to be no boys left for me to play with."

THE largest reservoir in the United States, with an immense dam connected, situated near Boyd's Corners, Putnam county, N. Y., is nearly completed, and will be ready to receive water from the neighboring streams and lakes about the first of next month. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 3,000,000,000 gallons, thus increasing the capacity of all the reservoirs to 4,000,000,670 gallons of water, or sufficient to feed New York at the present rate of consumption for fifty days. Preparations are making for the construction of a still larger storage reservoir on the Croton river that will have a capacity of 8,000,000,700 gallons. They will be used to provide New York with an uninterrupted supply in case of an immense conflagration or drought.

HOW MR. GREELEY DIED.

Not Insane, but Exhausted.

Statement of His Family Physician---Condition After the Battle of Bull Run---His Last Illness.

[From the New York Sun, 17th.

Dr. Edward Bayard was the family physician of Horace Greeley for some eleven years before his death. Just after the battle of Bull Run, when Mr. Greeley was attacked by a similar disease to that which recently ended in his death, Dr. Bayard thoroughly cured him. Believing that the history of this case would prove interesting to the public, a *Sun* reporter called upon Dr. Bayard at his residence yesterday. The doctor is a venerable gentleman, with white hair and a pleasant face. He received the reporter courteously, and detailed to him the particulars of Mr. Greeley's illness after the battle of Bull Run, its causes, and the treatment, so far as he could remember them. The following is the conversation:

Reporter—I have called, doctor, to get a history of Mr. Greeley's illness after the retreat of Bull Run. Have you any objection to make the facts public?

Dr. Bayard—No objection in the least. I have thought ever since I read the opinions of the doctors who treated Mr. Greeley in his last sickness that it was my duty to tell what I knew of the man, and my judgment as to his disease and its treatment. You see, I knew Mr. Greeley for many years. I was his physician and studied him closely, as every physician should study a constant patient. Up to his last illness I always attended him in his sickness, and I am convinced that had he been free from the influence of men who were unquestionably his friends, but not wise advisers in medicine, I should have been called in to administer to him then. Now you want a history of his sickness after the battle of Bull Run. I think the best preface to that will be a few words in relation to my knowledge of the man.

Reporter—I think we could not proceed on a better system.

Dr. Bayard—What I know about Mr. Greeley is founded upon a close acquaintance and friendship of many years standing. I knew him not simply as a patient, but as a companion. He was, first of all, of a very nervous and excitable temperament. He was

VERY IMPRESSIBLE,

too, to the opinions of those around him. During the campaign the notion became very widely spread that Mr. Greeley was thick-skinned, and did not feel the assaults made upon him by those whom politics made his enemies. This was a very erroneous impression, and if his countrymen had known the man better he would have been spared many a cruel blow, which fell upon him with stunning force. He was extremely sensitive to criticism, and when his powerful organization broke down, his depression invariably took the form of mourning and worrying over evils which he imagined he had done to others.

Now, add to a mind of this sensitive nature a capacity for doing and an ambition to do hard work, and you can understand something of the character of Mr. Greeley, so far as it bears upon the question of his disease. He was earnest and singlehanded in pursuing the work which he laid out for himself. In that work he sank, as it were, his physical individuality. By a force peculiar to his spirit, by very largeness of soul, he carried himself beyond his physical powers. He overworked his brain, and of a consequence overworked his body: and so earnest was he in his labor that he never paused to think of the physical effort which must of necessity follow such extraordinary exertions. While the excitement lasted he was lifted up and lived in the spirit of his work. When the work was done, it was natural that great mischief should follow. Prostration of body, loss of appetite and sleep, and even a loss of mental power for a time, were inevitable. It was like a man running for his life. So long as the excitement lasts, his power remains. When the motive for action ceases, he drops exhausted. Horace Greeley has been just running for his life for many years. I have studied him well. Do you understand the point I am trying to make? I want to show from the nature of Mr. Greeley's organization that attacks of that kind which ended in his death were almost inevitable.

Reporter—I think that point is sufficiently plain, Doctor.

Dr. Bayard—Very well. Now I will tell you all I can remember of his illness after the disastrous retreat of the Union army from Bull Run. I can only give you a general notion of it, for I must depend on memory alone, and it occurred twelve years ago. I made some notes of my treatment and the symptoms of the disease at the time, but I have been unable to find them. I cannot even give you the date, but perhaps

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN

will fix it near enough. It was just after that. I was called in to see Mr. Greeley, and I found him utterly prostrated in body and mind. He was stretched at full length on the sofa when I entered; his face, which was naturally very white, as you know, was exceedingly pale even for him, and he looked to me as though he was fast breaking up into a total wreck. He took very little notice of anybody around him, and did not even salute me when I approached him. He had lost his appetite, and was unable to sleep. His thoughts seemed to be continually dwelling on one subject, and he repeated these words all the time, seldom varying them: "I am ruined! The country is ruined, and I am instrumental in its ruin. I wish I could die. I never can survive it."

It seemed to me, as I looked upon him, that his mind was fast slipping away. There was no evidence of insanity, however, either then or at any time during the sickness. I saw what the matter was in an instant. Mr. Greeley had overtaxed his brain and body, and the sudden reverse of the Union army at Bull Run had fallen upon him like a crushing shock. He saw brother arrayed against brother in deadly strife, and his name was mentioned by his enemies as one of the main causes of the bloody war. It was too much for his sensitive organization, weakened as it was by hard, unremitting toil, and he sank under the blow and became as powerless as a babe. "The grasshopper had become a burden to him." He had been pouring his very life out as from an open-mouthed pitcher. It was my business to reverse the pitcher and save what little vitality was left.

My treatment was entirely homœopathic. Its object was to arouse the vital spark so nearly exhausted, and to resist the tendency to sink under its burdens, not by stimulation, which abstracts but never adds to force, but by remedies so adjusted under the homœopathic laws as to excite the resisting powers of his nature. I cannot now remember precisely what I prescribed, but I was careful not to give him large doses, which overwhelm the system. In ten days he was well again, and at his work as usual. He had fully recovered his spirits, ate with zest, and slept peacefully.

STATE NEWS.

The *Schuylkill Republican* is the title of a paper just established at Minersville, Schuylkill county, by Messrs. Elliott & Beck.

John D. Mishler, proprietor of the Reading Academy of Music, proposes to give a good and substantial Christmas dinner to five hundred of the poor children of that city.

Mrs. Mary Fry, relict of Hon. Jacob Fry, died at Trapple, Montgomery county.

Powerful religious revivals are in progress in some of the northern counties.

A paper mill is to be erected at Watsontown.

Mary Kepner died at her residence in Pottstown, on Friday evening, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. Her husband, who died some years ago, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

West Chester has over $800 worth of stock subscribed in its public library project.

Harrisburg is to have a new postoffice. Hon. John J. Pearson and Messrs. George Bergner, Henry Gilbert, Daniel Eppley and A. B. Hamilton have received their credentials from Secretary Boutwell as commissioners to locate a site for it. An appropriation of $200,000 was made by the Forty-Second Congress for the purchase of the necessary land and the erection of the government building. The government is already advertising for sealed proposals.

The Onondaga Iron Works, in New Castle, will go into operation on the first Monday in January.

The Norristown night school has proved a complete success. The *Herald* of Saturday says: "There was an attendance of 140 pupils at the Oak street school last night. These scholars are divided into five classes, and we are informed by one of the teachers that those who attend regularly are making very fair progress."

A farmer of the Cumberland valley who has studied wheat growing very closely informs the editor of the Newville *Star* that this branch of agriculture is likely to be abandoned in that section of the State because of its unprofitableness. Too many agents for its destruction have accumulated to allow any degree of certainty of being rewarded for the labor of sowing. "The present condition of the crop promises poorly for next harvest. Farmers in the Cumberland valley have too long depended on this crop for remuneration, and as a consequence of the crops being weak it has helped to deepen the financial stringency in this and other agricultural districts."

Norristown is looking forward anxiously to the time when they can witness races between ice boats on the Schuylkill. A new one was tried on Saturday and another is in course of construction.

Our neighbors of Johnstown have contracted the consolidation fever, and it will probably end with the absorption by that thriving city of the contiguous boroughs. Should this be done, the population will be 20,000.

OHIO NEWS.

Nicholas Mitchell died in Fremont last week, aged eighty-eight years.

Eli Johnson, of Wauseon, has whiskers thirty-eight inches long, and only six years old.

A little child of Mr. Denin, of Fremont, fell into a tub of hot water on Saturday, and was so badly scalded that it died next morning.

Corn is selling at from thirty-two to thirty-five cents a bushel in Tiffin.

The Portsmouth *Tribune* says that a young man from Dayton came to Portsmouth to marry a young lady with whom he had been corresponding, and to whom he had in this way become engaged. Upon inquiry, he found that his betrothed was a man, of the male persuasion, who had been corresponding with the young Daytonian for the fun of the thing.

The Ohio Iron Company, Zanesville, gave all its stockholders a dividend of 60 per cent. the present year, after setting aside a handsome surplus.

The Alliance Hub Factory turns out 7,000 to 10,000 sets of wagon and carriage hubs per year.

A German settler in Ohio, found guilty of selling liquor contrary to law, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days, protested as follows: "Chail! Go to chail! *Me* go to chail! But I can't go! Dere's my piziness—my pakery. Who pakes my bread when I ben gone?" Then, casting his eyes about the court appealingly, they fell upon the good-natured face of jolly Chris Ellwaner, a fellow-countryman, who had no "piziness," and forthwith a brilliant idea struck him. Turning to the judge he said, in sober earnest: "Dere's Chris Ellwaner! He's got nothing to do; send him!"

Cincinnati has eighty-eight journalists. Of these two are over eighty years of age. Sixteen are natives of the United States, sixty of Germany, five of Ireland, four of England and Wales, one of France, one of Northern Europe, and the nativity of one is unknown.

The second trial of William Gardner for the alleged killing by poison of Isaac Walters in Bedford last March, ended Saturday afternoon in a verdict of entire acquittal, the jury returning "not guilty" as to murder in each of the several degrees known to the law of the State.

On Friday last there was filed in the office of the Secretary of State the certificate of incorporation of the Cleveland and Toronto Coal and Iron Company, of Cleveland, organized with a capital stock of $250,000, in shares of $100, to carry on the business of mining coal, fire clay and iron ore, and to manufacture coke, iron and fire brick.

Candidates for the Postmastership must be numerous in Springfield. The *Republic* says: "There is only one item of fact which prevents us from offering a reward of fifty dollars for the sight of a citizen of Springfield who hasn't attained the idea, within twenty-four hours, of applying for the Springfield Postoffice. The item of fact is—we have not the fifty dollars."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Credit Mobilier Tangle.

Oakes Ames Contradicts McComb.

Developments Not Appreciated

New Syndicate Further Explained.

A Collector's Removal Urged.

Marshalship of Western Pennsylvania.

Distribution of Geneva Award.

Colfax Will Not Edit the "Tribune."

G. W. Curtis Likely the Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1872.

Progress of the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The completion of Mr. Oakes Ames's testimony and his cross-examination by Judge Black, was the substance of the business accomplished by the Credit Mobilier investigation to-day. Mr. Ames stood the ordeal unexpectedly well, and the result of his encounter with Black was altogether unsatisfactory to the Judge and his client McComb. It is said that the proceedings this morning fully developed the disreputable character of McComb's suit, out of which the present investigation grows, and that publicity was given to Ames's private letters merely to aid an unworthy cause. Mr. Ames himself expresses entire satisfaction with the results of his three days' examination, and intimations from the committee justify this confidence. On the other hand, several members, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Credit Mobilier, are not altogether pleased with Mr. Ames's frank statement of the facts and have already developed decided coolness towards him. To-morrow Mr. Alley will give his evidence, and will also go armed with a written set of questions with which he will catechise McComb. The assertions of McComb relative to the dispute between Alley and James Brooks, in regard to the amount of Credit Mobilier stock which the latter should have, is unqualifiedly denied by Mr. Alley, who says that he never held any conversation whatever on the subject with Brooks, and so far from favoring his appointment as government director, as McComb alleges, opposed it, and earnestly advocated another candidate. Mr. Alley will give the committee a complete history of the operations of the Credit Mobilier, of Mr. Ames's connection with it, of the circumstances which led him to offer stock to members of Congress, and in one or two cases within his personal knowledge a statement of the entire transactions with members. The facts developed in these cases will show a simple business transaction, involving discredit to neither party. Mr. Alley's testimony will probably close the material portion of the committee's work until after the holidays, when it is altogether likely that the investigation will proceed with open doors, the feeling of the House being unmistakably in favor of this course. Mr. Ames will leave for home to-morrow night.

The Syndicate Again.

Secretary Boutwell and Jay Cooke were again before the Ways and Means Committee this morning in further explanation of the method and advantages of the new syndicate. Some of the points previously mentioned were set forth more in detail and the workings of the proposed transaction fully discussed. One of Mr. Cooke's most important arguments for proceeding as rapidly as possible with the funding of the debt was, that the government rate of interest controls that of the loans of all banks and railways and financial institutions of the country, governing the prices, affecting the relations of labor and capital and all material interests in a manner deserving of the most careful consideration. The committee will postpone further action on the subject until after the holidays, when they will give further hearings to prominent bankers of the country, a delay which is said to be not altogether acceptable to Mr. Cooke and his associates.

Removal of a Collector Urged.

A delegation of prominent Philadelphia politicians are in town urging the removal of Collector Comly, of that port, and of the appointment of ex-Speaker Elliott, of the Pennsylvania House, in his place. It is doubtful if the change can be effected.

Marshal for Western District of Pennsylvania.

The President has agreed to appoint J. A. Hall United States Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. This is a civil service promotion, as Hall is Deputy Marshal under the present Marshal, who has resigned.

The Alabama Award.

Gen. Butler's bill for the distribution of the Alabama award is widely different from those previously introduced, and is understood to represent interests opposed to insurance companies. The whole business of the examination and judgment of claims of losses by rebel cruisers is referred to the United States Courts, and no provision is made for Commissioner or other special tribunals. Precedence of claims is fixed in the following order: First, those of actual owners and masters of vessels uninsured; second, losses above all insurance received; and third, classes actually paid by insurance companies. Suits may be brought in the district's courts of the ports at which the vessel registered, or that from which they sailed. Rules of precedure in cases arising under the bill are prescribed with care in details and are designed to form a complete system of rules applicable to a proper distribution of the award.

Increase of Salaries.

The House Committee on Territories have agreed to bills increasing the salaries of Governors of Territories, from three thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars annually; of Secretaries, from two thousand to two thousand five hundred, and limiting the annual sessions of territorial legislatures to forty days.

Civil Service Reform.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform held their first meeting of the session, for organization only, this morning, and will transact no business until after the holidays.

Mr. Colfax Will Not Take the "Tribune" Editorship.

After a long consultation to-day between Mr. Orton and Mr. Colfax, it was decided that the latter would not take the editorship of the *Tribune*. The understanding to-night is that the position will be offered to George William Curtis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

President Grant visited the Capitol this afternoon, and for some minutes occupied the President's room in that building, where he held a conversation with several Senators on business matters. These, it is inferred, had reference to the Vienna Exposition, as it is known he expressed his desire to have American productions largely represented, but feared that an appropriation of only $100,000, as proposed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was not sufficient for the purpose; and he also spoke of the importance of an early appropriation to enable the commission to resume their investigation of the outrages on the Texan border, though he made no special recommendation in transmitting to Congress the report of the Commissioners, he has personally interested himself on the subject of obtaining additional information, with a view to such action as may protect the Texan border from Mexican incursions.

FRANK BLAIR HEARD FROM.

A letter from Francis L. Blair, Jr., will appear in the *Chronicle* to-morrow, correcting the statement in that journal of to-day that General Blair was so seriously ill as to leave little hope of his resuming his seat in the Senate. Blair says this report is circulated to affect General Blair's election, and he gives extracts from late letters of Col. Gantt, General Blair's neighbor and friend, saying that the General is much better, and that his cure is steadily and rapidly advancing.

In the report of the House last Monday on Hale's concurrent resolution against removing from army regimental colors the names of battles of the rebellion, it was stated that only four Democrats voted for the resolution. There were twelve Democrats who voted for it, namely: Bell, Hubbard, (New Hampshire), Getz, Griffith, McClelland, Speer, (Pennsylvania), Holman, Manson, (Indiana), Rogers, Tuthil and Slater.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of Currency has authorized the following banks to commence business: American German National Bank, Paducah, with a capital of $100,000, and Third National Bank, of Urbana, O., with a capital of $100,000.

ACTS SIGNED.

The President has signed the act for the removal of the disabilities of L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, and the act authorizing the issuance of college scrip to the State of Arkansas.

INTEREST WITHOUT REBATE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the Department will commence the payment of interest due January 1st, 1873, on Saturday 21st inst., without rebate.

PRESERVE THE DATES.

Raccoon Church—Early Settlement of Washington County.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

CANDOR, PA., December 17, 1872.

The importance of more care in perpetuating a record of important events in Church history, was recently illustrated by an incident connected with Raccoon Church, an institution which, we may remark, is situated in the county of Washington, a short distance north of Midway, and which, in Presbyterian circles, is recognized as a prominent heighth of that branch of Zion.

As to what constitutes its title in this regard, it is not our present purpose to note, further than to suggest that, besides a reputation for the sternest adherence to the Calvinistic faith in its "true historic sense," age, perhaps, lends some enchantment to the view; as it traces its origin so far back in history that both the session and the trustees have lost the exact date of that important event. It may be recorded, however, as indisputed truth, that its foundations were laid among those of the earliest churches in Western Pennsylvania, and that its premises have been hallowed by prayer for the round period of almost one hundred years.

When the fires were first kindled upon its altar, the white settlements hereabouts were sparse and not entirely free from hostile incursions of the Indians, as is evidenced by the early graves of its cemetery, some of which are those of white settlers who were literally scalped by the savages, in a field which the event itself has since rendered historic.

On a bright summer day, away back in one of the years of the olden time, William Bailey, John Shearer and brother, and the McCandless brothers, were reaping grain on land situated but a short distance from this spot. They had plied their busy sickles from early morn until the sun had almost finished an unclouded journey around the heavens; and, as the shadows of evening were lengthening, the harvesters were expecting soon to return to the bosom of their families, with full prospects of a "goodly day to-morrow." It was at such a time, and under such circumstances, that a band of Indians from beyond the Ohio stole suddenly upon them; shot four of their number and captured Bailey alive. After gathering up the trophies of their raid, they commenced an immediate retreat, but, for some reason, halted a little while during the night, at a point between this and the river, were, in the presence of poor Bailey, they dressed their scalps and sang their song of victory.

In the meantime, a squad of determined men from the Raccoon Settlement started in pursuit, traveled all night and overtook the Redskins at the Ohio, on the breast of whose placid waters they avenged the murders of the previous day. Bailey, too, was saved, but as if by miracle. With their prisoner tightly pinioned, and tied by the neck to one of the canoes, the Indians had launched their boats and rowed some distance into the river when the whites had reached its shore. It was then the early gray of morning, and being unable to give any signal by which his friends could distinguish him, he made a "hair breadth escape" from one of their whizzing bullets, which pierced his hat and cut the very hair upon his head. But providence favored, and as the balls from the shore flew thick and fast, the Indian guard dropped his oars. It was a fatal shot, but even in the death struggle the old warrior exhibited his heroic but savage and malignant character, by attempting to drown his prisoner with himself. As the lead pierced his body, he gave a significant "Ugh," upset the canoe, tossed Bailey and himself headforemost into the stream, and thus gave up the ghost.

By extraordinary exertions, however, Bailey broke his shackles, waived his white hand to his friends on the land, and being an expert swimmer, reached the shore in safety. Thence he returned to his home, where he lived to a good age, and after life's fitful fever he now sleeps beneath the wilted sward of the old church yard, close by the comrades of his early days, where Raccoon's bending willows sigh their mournful requiem.

But we come now to the matter for which we started; to relate that in the course of events Raccoon congregation recently decided, by a vote of two to one, that they needed a new church, a point which had long before occurred to all others, and in the progress of the enterprise it was thought appropriate to inscribe the dates of building and rebuilding on its walls. As neither the session nor trustees, although all men of great knowledge in matters ecclesiastical, ever suspected that more than two houses had preceded the present one, the only object of search was, to find the date of the old log church, the builders of the brick church having, fortunately, written the year upon their work. Accordingly, search was made among the musty records, but these failing to give any light, it was sagely concluded that, "that point hadn't been recorded!" This made a difficulty, which neither Old Redstone nor Creigh's history, nor the oldest inhabitant could. At length a clever neighbor, who confines himself to the "Psalms of David," but whose heart is as broad as the church universal, answered the question by digging up an old grindstone, long since cast away among the accumulating rubbish of decay, but which, tradition said, was made during the year in question; and this being unearthed, showed in characters not to be misunderstood that it had taken the shape of a grindstone in 1786.

But during this inquisition another matter occurred which surprised the very spectacles of all the elders, namely: a suggestion from an outsider, that the mattock should have gone deeper, as there was another church beyond. On this question testimony was taken, which conclusively established that the early settlers had built and occupied a house for public worship, known as the Cabin Church. But the year, however, in which this rude structure was built will likely never be known with absolute certainty, but from all the evidence, it seems probable that it was erected in or about 1781, the year in which this congregation was organized. One aged gentleman of another persuasion, who distinctly remembers the building, and whose mother was interred in this cemetery in 1780, as her tombstone verifies, gives it as his opinion, that the church must have been built very soon after that event. From this and other testimony recently elicited, it appears most likely that the first house which was exclusively dedicated to public worship, was erected in the latter part of 1780 or in 1781.

Therefore, in regard to the building, rebuilding, etc., the years 1781, 1786, 1830 and 1872, have been inscribed on the marble tablet, "*In perpetuam rerum memoriam!*"

It only remains to be added that the tradition justifies the belief that a religious society existed here for some years before 1780, which worshiped under the protection of the guns of Fort Beeler, and which formed the germ of Raccoon Church.

This letter will be of but little interest to most of your readers; but if it suggests the importance of more care in making and preserving the records of congregational life it will have served its purpose, and may thereby prove of some benefit to the next generation. J. M. C.

RUM'S DOINGS.

A Brace of Accidents, One Fatal, Arising from Intoxication.

The rum fiend is doing good service for its Satanic master in Ohio as elsewhere, as will be seen from the following items taken from the Van Wert *Bulletin*:

Last Friday evening Hank Hedges, of Shanesville, who drove a team and hauled goods from the depot in this to the merchants and others of Shanesville, started in a state of intoxication for his home. He was accompanied by Mr. Redrup, of this town. When five or six miles south of town, one of the tires on a forward wheel run off and they attempted to readjust it. A farmer came along and assisted, but they were not successful. They advised Hedges to take his horses and go home and return next day. This he refused to do, when Redrup and the farmer left him. Redrup on the following morning found the team belonging to Hedges standing in the road where he had left them the night before. Hedges was lying under the wagon dead, with the lines wrapped around one of his arms. One of the wheels had run over Hedges's head, fracturing his skull. Blood had spurted on the wheel and stood in puddles in the road. The body, wagon and horses were covered with snow.

Last Friday evening Henry Taylor, who lives some four miles north of this town, started for his home in a beastly state of intoxication. On his way he fell, his foot remaining fastened in the stirrup. His horse was frightened and run, dragging Mr. Taylor over the frozen ground, for some two hundred yards, bruising and cutting him in a terrible manner. Fortunately the stirrup strap broke, or he would have been dashed to pieces. He is now getting better, and will, in all probability, recover. Mr. Taylor is a wealthy farmer, but is in the habit of getting drunk every time he comes to town. It is to be hoped that this experience will be a lesson which he will not soon forget.

Tricks of the Drug Trade.

The New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says: There are few branches of merchandise as open to fraud as the drug trade. Some men have taken advantage of this facility, while others have strictly avoided it. Those who made the most ingenious attempts at adulterating goods have, as a general thing, been the least successful. Among other features of dishonesty is the mixing of olive oil with lard oil, or cotton seed oil, which is very commonly done. The article of rhubarb root is also a matter of frequent fraud. The common China rhubarb is frequently coated with Turkey rhubarb dust and sold for Turkey rhubarb, the latter being four times the value of the former. Large quantities of adulterated medicines are imported, such as blue pill mass with one-third the proper proportion of mercury. Quinine is also imported adulterated with salacine. Salacine itself is sometimes used as a medicine, and then may be adulterated by something else. Cream tartar is adulterated with marble dust or ground alum, and all the powdered drugs may be easily mixed with cheaper material. A few staples are beyond adulteration, such as camphor, licorice, etc., but this list is a small one. A much greater scope for fraud is offered in essential oils. It is a melancholy fact that few experts can detect the adulteration of these goods. The common ingredient (spirits turpentine) is a harmless one, but who wishes to pay one hundred times its value? Most of the expensive oils are thus mixed, and it is doubtful in many cases if even it be sent pure from the manufacturers. There are some brands that are beyond suspicion, but others no doubt improve their opportunities.

Why Naval Vessels Decay.

Captain George Frazer, of Boston, an old sailor and experienced ship builder, has addressed a very interesting letter to the Secretary of the Navy, expressive of his views as to the cause of the speedy decay of the wooden ships in our navy. While pointing out the cause, he communicates the remedy. He says the best wood is usually in our ships. The fault is not in the wood, but in the neglect to pickle the wood with brine, so as to prevent the dry rot resulting from the acids of the oak. He says that there is a prejudice against such pickling, on the score of dampness supposed to be thus superinduced. This is a fallacy that has cost us many a noble vessel. He speaks of ships in our navy, costing immense sums, and being models of naval architecture, that in two or three years were condemned, because of unsound timbers, resulting from the neglect alluded to. He names vessels in the merchant marine that have stood more than forty years, and are still sound and serviceable. Such facts ought certainly to command attention.

Captain Frazer thinks that we ought to have thirty or forty small men-of-war ships, built of wood, some steamers and some sailing vessels, thoroughly equipped, so as to be of service not only in war, but in relieving vessels in distress.

Mormonism Waning in Great Britain.

Mormonism is not flourishing in Great Britain at present. In 1851 there were about 230 Mormon places of worship in the British Isles, with an attendance of some 17,000, and within the circle of the London Conference there were forty branches, with a gross total of 2,450 adherents. There are now only 1,693 members within the circle of the London Conference, and during the last year only seventy-five conversions were reported within the same limits. The Mormons undertake to explain the decrease in their numbers by attributing it to the gathering of the saints to gather into Zion; but the force of this explanation is weakened by the fact that only seven of them emigrated from the London district during the last twelve months. Brigham is apparently making a special effort to cultivate this missionary field just now, as a general conference of English and Welsh Mormons, held in London a few weeks ago, was noticeable for the presence of an exceptional number of saints direct from Utah, among whom were no less than three of the "twelve apostles," all of whom bore earnest testimony to the superiority of Salt Lake City as an abiding place over the wicked Babylon called London.

Light Buckwheat Cakes

Can be made better by using the following recipe than in any other way. To one quart of buckwheat flour add two table-spoonfuls of molasses, or syrup, and two tea-spoonfuls of salt, then mix with warm water to the consistency of griddle cakes; let it stand over night in a warm (not hot) place; when ready to bake, thin your batter, if necessary, with warm water, then add one measure Banner Baking Powder, stir well, and bake immediately, on a hot griddle.

At the Western University

To-day, at 3 o'clock, a law lecture by Hon. W. F. White, LL.D.

Monday next, at 7½ P. M., a free scientific lecture with experimental illustrations, by Prof. J. W. Langley, Sc. B. These evening lectures are especially designed for the public.

Each Monday at 11¼ A. M. and each Friday at 12¼ P. M., free scientific lectures.

Each Wednesday, at 9:45 A. M., a free lecture.

Lieut. McCallum will, in addition to the department of Military Science and Tactics, take charge of the department of Engineering.

After the holidays the University will reopen Monday, January 6th, 1873.

Holiday Presents.

Perfumery Boxes.
Colognes, in pairs.
Toilet Sets.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Plate Glass Mirrors.
Toilet Glasses, in wood and leather.
Hand Mirrors, in wood and leather.
Choice Perfumery, including
Lubin's, Lundborg's,
Low's, Atkinson's,
Rumvell's, Coudray's.
Hair Brushes, variety of patterns.
Horn Combs, large assortment.
And many other articles suitable for presents, for sale at CLARK'S DRUG STORE, No. 103 Fifth avenue.

MRS. TRIMBLE, Phrenologist and Clairvoyant, No. 5 Clark street, Pittsburg.

THIS (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock Prof. C. C. Dickey will lecture at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on "Waves." This is the third lecture of the free course. The others have been well attended, and we have no doubt this will be a success, as Prof. Dickey is an interesting and entertaining lecturer.

Watch No. 21,039, Stem Winder,

Manufactured by the United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) Marion, N. J., has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being seven seconds per month. S. M. Beard, firm of Beards & Cummings, 128 Front street, N. Y.

Who Killed Them?

Abel's
Vermin Exterminator,
The only Reliable.
It has no Equal for banishing
Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere
At 25 cents per bottle.
Try it, and you will use no other.

The Neat and Tidy Housewife

Who often makes a thorough examination of her house, from cellar to garret, will find Sapolio an indispensable article to make the excursion pleasant and delightful.

It will aid her in
House cleaning
More than any one thing.
It is really of more use than an extra girl.
It cost only
Ten cents per cake.

and can be used to advantage every hour in the day in all houses, stores, shops, mills and offices. For all cleaning purposes Sapolio is so convenient and reliable that a person once using it, becomes a living advertisement and advocate for it.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS WANT Cooking, Housework, Chamberwork, Diningroom work; several Girls want Sewing; a number of Men want laboring and driving. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—ONE WHO is well qualified to take charge of a set of books where the business is large. Address WM. A. McINTOSH, 384 Penn avenue, in handwriting of applicant, giving reference, salary expected, and address and last employment.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Extensive and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHORER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

FOUND.

FOUND—COAL FLAT—FLOATING IN the Monongahela river, one Coal Flat, marked Coal Bluff Mining Co. 52. The owner may receive same by calling at the Landing of Jos. Walton & Co., proving property and paying expense on same. If not claimed within ten days, will be exposed to public sale. JOHN KINDT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS GRIND AND Block Stones. F. Alden, Agent, 17 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—UNION STONE CO.'S Emery Wheels: will not glaze or gum. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE BELTS, HOSE THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. Th

FOR SALE—W. VA. NATURAL LUBRICATING Oil, Judson Governors, Deane Steam Pumps, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES two and a half miles from Salina Station, W. P. R. R.; 90 Acres cleared, good Timber, well watered; $40 per Acre. Inquire of JOHN P. THOMPSON, Salina Station.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY on easy terms; good light, good instruments, good patronage. Everything in running order. For further particulars call on or address E. V. THOMAS, Shadyside Gallery, Sharon, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT—THE undersigned offer for sale the Lease, Good Will and Fixtures of the largest and most elegantly furnished Dining Room in the city. The establishment is centrally located and does a very large business. Satisfactory reasons for selling given. Immediate possession given. For particulars inquire of FERGUSON & MURRAY, Attorneys at Law, No. 89 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS and Cellar, with Lot 20 by 135 feet deep, on Thirty-eighth street; also House of 4 Rooms and Attic, with two Lots, situate on Center street, Sixteenth ward. Also, three beautiful Lots fronting on Orchard street, Sixteenth ward, near Thirty-ninth street and Penn avenue, all of which will be sold low. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTION NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA OIL CO., for Election of Board of Managers, will be held at the office, 76 Wood street, on SATURDAY, January 4th, 1873.
Pittsburgh, December 18, 1872.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM—The annual Election for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN F. BEECH, Cashier
Birmingham, December 16, 1872.

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 1 and 2, P. M.
T. H. GEORGE, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1872.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.—The Annual Elections for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An Election for Eleven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—An Election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
December 13, 1872.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1873, the 14th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 110 Federal street, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.
Allegheny, December 13, 1872.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Liberty and Ninth streets, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
R. F. McELROY,
Assistant Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1872.

NOTICE—

Ellsworth Avenue Improvement.

Whereas, the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, by an ordinance entitled an ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Ellsworth avenue, from Neville street to Penn avenue, and the Election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed the 9th day of December, 1872, authorized the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Ellsworth avenue, from Neville street to Penn avenue, under the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets of the city of Pittsburgh, approved April 2d, 1870, and the supplements thereto, and appointed the undersigned as officers to hold the Election for Commissioners. Notice is hereby given to all owners of property on the portion of said street so to be improved, that an Election will be held for Five Commissioners, at the Twentieth Ward Public School House, Ellsworth avenue, on THURSDAY, December 26th inst., between the hours of 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M.
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
WM. O'H. SCULLY,
JOSEPH GRAHAM,
Conductors of Election.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, situate No. 15 Virgin alley, near Wood street. Inquire of W. A. HOEVELER, No. 25 Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—155 LIBERTY STREET—A good three-story Warehouse, 100 feet deep to an alley, for rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. LINDSAY, Jr., next door, or JOHN WAY, Jr., Sewickley, Pa.

FOR RENT—AT BRADDOCKSFIELD, the large House formerly known as the Braddocksfield Hotel, containing 15 Rooms. Also, vacant Storeroom attached; 5 Acres of Land containing Fruit Trees, Grapes, &c. Also, large Stable and other Outbuildings. For particulars call on J. H. ROBINSON, 53 Chatham street.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A very comfortable Double House, nearly new: eight Rooms; two Finished Attics; Finished Cellars; Bath Room; Marble Mantels; nicely Papered and Painted; large Garden, Fruit, &c., attached; most pleasant, level part of Center avenue, beyond Kirkpatrick street. Rent moderate. Inquire of 167 First avenue. tf

FOR RENT—PATTERN WORKS—I will lease for a term of years the Venture Pattern Works, corner of Twentieth street and Mulberry alley. The Building is 36 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, on a Lot 100 feet front by 100 feet deep. Engine 40 horse power. Is well adapted for Pattern Works, Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory. For particulars call at the Works. S. L. VERA, Proprietor. TThs

NOTICES.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 221, A. Y. M., will be held in the Hall,

THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock P. M., for work.

By order of the W. M.

R. W. McCONNELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.
JOHN REA, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 9th, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, NO. 99 FIRST AVENUE—DIVIDEND NO. 18—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after December 4th, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 4th proximo, inclusive.
WILLIAM LOEFFLER, Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, November 12, 1872.

R. E. Breed & Co.
100 WOOD STREET,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF ALL WHO WANT
Holiday Goods
To their Very Extensive Assortment of
SPLENDID
CHINA DINNER SETS,
AND
DECORATED CHINA
OF ALL KINDS.
Bohemian and French Goods
Clocks, Vases and Cologne Sets.
Ivory and Pearl Handled Cutlery,
and a great variety of GOODS suitable for
Christmas Presents,
Of their own Importation, and at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

C. TERHEYDEN,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
130 Smithfield St., Opposite City Hall.
Diamonds, Cameos and other Precious Stones mounted in his own factory in the latest style, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Watches.

H. J. ADAMS,
Shirt Manufacturer, Fine Launderer
AND DEALER IN
Men's Furnishing Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT NEW YORK PRICES.
72 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Children's Furs.
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

NOTICE TO TENANTS.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE, $10, $15 and $20 PER MONTH. Two, Three and Four Rooms. Possession given immediately.

House and Lot No. 279 East Liberty	$1,200
House and Lot No. 52 East Liberty	1,200
House and Lot No. 100 East Liberty	1,250
House and Lot No. 121 Homewood	1,800
House and Lot 65 Turtle Creek	500
House and Lot 102 Turtle Creek	475

Also, a plan of 130 good Building Lots, at Homewood and East Liberty, at $210, $300 and upwards. Those paying high rents are invited to come and examine the property. Will sell at a bargain during the Holidays. Also, on CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAYS, at the office of
MELLON BROTHERS,
Lumber Yards, East Liberty.
TThs-lp

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

(FOR BOARDERS ONLY).

RE-OPENS WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1873.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English. For Circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest. P. M. A.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LEWIS T. BOOTHE.

A Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 6TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register at his office, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.
Th

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SKATES,
SKATES,
SKATES.
Largest Stock,
Largest Stock,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices,
Lowest Prices,
Lowest Prices,
AT
LINDSAY,
STERRIT
& EUWER'S,
311 LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite the Head of Smithfield street.
1p

Christmas and New Years,
1872-3.
JAS. B. DODGE,
BOOKSELLER,
No. 89 Fifth Avenue,
Between Smithfield Street and Cherry Alley, Five Doors above Smithfield Street,
Invites attention to his Fine Collection of Goods suitable for
Christmas and New Year Presents,
Now open for examination, consisting of Elegantly Bound and Illustrated
Presentation Books,
INCLUDING MANY NEW ISSUES.
Fine Editions of Standard Authors,
BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.
Prayer Books,
Family Bibles, Pocket Bibles,
Portfolios, Chess, Papetries,
Backgammon Boards.
Games for Children, a Fine Assortment,
Miscellaneous Games, Photograph Albums,
Toy Books, Gold Pens,
Gold Pencils, Writing Desks,
Dressing Cases, Work Boxes.
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.
SPECIALTY:
Fine English and French Note Papers,
Initial Note Papers,
Visiting Cards, Card Cases,
Pocket Books, and
Fine Stationery of all kinds.

GEO. W. BIGGS,
159 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Four Doors above Sixth Avenue, offers for the
HOLIDAYS,
A Large and Elegant Stock of
Ladies' Gold Watches,
DIAMOND, STONE, CAMEO
AND
GOLD SETS,
Dress and Band Bracelets,
Pendants, Lockets and Fancy Goods.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A FINE DISPLAY AT
Wattles and Sheafer's
101 Fifth Avenue.
WATCHES AND CHAINS,
CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS,
DIAMONDS, FINE SETS OF JEWELRY,
CABLE NECKLACES,
FINE LOCKETS AND CROSSES,
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES,
TOILET SETS,
PARIAN MARBLE GOODS, Etc.
Our Prices are Low. Your Patronage is Solicited.

Holiday Goods!
W. W. WATTLES,
JEWELER,
No. 22 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
(FORMERLY 26 FIFTH AVENUE).
Having Removed to the above Stand, I am enabled to display a Larger Stock of Goods, and thus supply the increasing demands of my customers, and to this end I have just brought from the East a large and elegant assortment of
Fine Watches, Gold Chains,
Diamonds, Fine Jewelry,
Necklaces, Bracelets,
Silverware, French Clocks,
Bronzes, &c., &c.,
To which I invite your attention. W. W. W.
Prices Always as Low as elsewhere.

Holiday Goods!
FINEST QUALITY STANDARD AND TREBLE-PLATED GOODS,
SUCH AS
SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c.
Best Ivory Handled Knives,
In Various Styles, together with an endless variety of
Beautiful Fire Irons and Stands.
Jno. P. Dean,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
81 WOOD STREET.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead ... 91 parts
" Linseed Oil ... 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS, BURNING BRANDS, SEAL PRESSES, CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS, STENCIL COLORS.
Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.
1p

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE.
$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000
$8,000, $10,000, $15,000.
Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.
W. R. TUSTIN
1o 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1872.

THE Legislature of Indiana has before it a bill making all general election days legal holidays. The State of New York some time ago enacted a similar law, which at the last election was found to be productive of excellent results, the better class of voters appearing in much greater numerical force at the polls than had before been customary. One of the dangers to which our institutions are exposed is absenteeism from the polls. Experience has demonstrated that the observance of election days as holidays tends to bring out a much fuller vote of the thrifty, intelligent and orderly classes of our citizens. The subject would seem worthy the consideration of the Legislature of our own Commonwealth.

THE *Credit Mobilier* scandal has opened up in such a shape that the honor of the House imperatively demands that the whole transaction shall be sifted to the bottom. And not only this, but the investigation should be made public before being further proceeded with. The objection of an obscure Mississippi Congressman to the resolution removing the injunction of secrecy, was exceedingly stupid and ill-judged. The result will be certain to be far more injurious to the reputation of the parties concerned than would be the case if the investigation were thrown open to the public. Suspicions of designed whitewashing always rest upon secret inquiries, and experience has fully shown the absolute impossibility of preventing at least a portion of each day's proceedings from leaking out. The committee are understood to desire that the investigation shall proceed with open doors, and it is to be hoped this course may be adopted without delay.

THE leading papers of New England say that the symptoms of an active revival of our shipping interests are general throughout that section. Life is rapidly returning to channels where all has been sluggish or dead for years. Maine is giving evidence of an unexpectedly prompt restoration of vigor to this important interest, months now being sufficient for the performance of work which has hitherto occupied years. The coast of Massachusetts, also, it is said, rings with the sounds of the same restored industry, while the revival is also gradually extending to the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia. These various tokens of a new and successful start in the race of competition with foreign maritime powers are unusually encouraging. Brief as the period of revival has been, the close of the present year will undoubtedly show a marked gain in the tonnage of the country, and consequently in one of its most important interests.

CONSIDERING the fact that the continuance of the Indian Territory under its present form and organization, in a measure retards the settlement and development of considerable portions of some of the Western and Southwestern States, Senator POMEROY's bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, with a view to the preparation of the tribes for civilization, is a measure of public importance. Once an extreme border tract, the Indian Territory has now, from its position, become a central portion of the Union; so that its isolation in a greater or less degree affects the material interests of the whole country. A commendable feature of the bill is that it frankly and fully recognizes the right of property in the assembled tribes to all lands in the Territory. The national government being, however, the natural guardian of the tribes, it seeks to place that property in such a position that it may be utilized for the benefit of each individual member thereof, while it stimulates self-respect by providing for individual ownership. There is no purpose to promote the settlement of the Territory by others than Indians. Among the tribes themselves there is said to be some difference of opinion concerning the project; the Cherokees and Creeks being opposed to the measure, while the Choctaws are neutral, and the Chickasaws are anxious for its passage.

THE progress of Japan in civilization is so rapid that it is becoming somewhat difficult for comment to keep pace with achievement. The intelligent enthusiasm with which the people of that country have entered upon and are prosecuting their new career, is surprising. The locomotive has been introduced. Steam power is utilized. The electric telegraph has been brought into requisition to convey intelligence in their strange tongue. They have sought instruction in laws, finance, commerce, education and religion among the most advanced of Western nations, and have brought men to their own country to carry out reforms. Their latest step is the adoption of a law "giving exclusive permission to trade in newly invented articles" to all persons who may "increase the conveniences of life or improve those already in existence"—in other words, they have inaugurated a liberal patent system for the encouragement and development of inventive talent and genius. Add to these evidences of progress the recent establishment of a system of compulsory education, the creation of a representative legislature, the abolition of a species of slavery which had existed among them for a thousand years, and the general spirit of sympathy exhibited by them with the ideas, sentiments and institutions of the West, and the story of their advance becomes one of the most remarkable chapters in history.

THE Louisiana muddle is unquestionably bad enough, at the best; but the charge of the opposition press, that the President, in sustaining Judge DURELL of the Federal Court, has interfered with the constitutional prerogatives of the State authorities, is wholly gratuitous and unfounded. So far as the Executive of the Nation is concerned, the question is simply one of law; not of political prejudice on the one hand, or of political sympathy on the other. The President has no discretionary power in the premises. Judge DURELL is the head of the Federal Court in that State, and the President, whatever may be the character of his personal views, is compelled by his oath of office to sustain the Court in its decisions. If Judge DURELL has exceeded his powers, the remedy is by impeachment and removal. But being in the legal exercise of his functions, and having declared that the United States Marshal was unable to protect his court and enforce its orders and decrees, the President was compelled to respond to the call upon him for support, the assumption being that the facts were as stated by the Court. Judge DURELL represents the law. The duty of the Executive is to enforce it. If he had nullified the action, or stopped the functions of the Court, he would then have deserved the censure which is visited upon him now. It is greatly to be regretted that those journals which denounce his action as despotic, should so invariably get hold of the subject at exactly the wrong end.

THURLOW WEED'S LETTER.

THURLOW WEED's letter on Civil Service Reform, in which he objects to the system as a plausible theory which "will be found utterly impracticable" when attempted to be carried out, is much below that sagacious politician's ordinary range of comprehension and insight. In the first place, he does not state the nature and objects of the system quite fairly. It is not expected to prove a panacea for all "existing political abuses," nor to cure "all the evils connected with appointments to office in all the civil departments of the government." No such expectations are entertained of it. Mr. WEED cannot but be aware that its operations are limited to a certain class of public offices, neither is he ignorant of the fact that the system of competitive examinations, upon whose insufficiency as a test of the intrinsic qualifications of applicants for appointment he places so much stress, is only one of the several features of the plan, and that it is in contemplation to modify this as the best interests of the public service may seem to require. Mr. WEED acknowledges that the "generally utter disregard of fitness" heretofore exhibited by Senators and Congressmen in procuring appointments for their friends, "did much to render civil service reform necessary and popular." Very well. The necessity of reform being conceded, his whole argument against it becomes vitiated, inasmuch as the rules governing appointments are tentative and experimental, to be altered and varied in such manner as experience shall suggest. Another objection urged by Mr. WEED seems singularly ill taken. He says that if all the people have not a right to "compete" for the honors and emoluments of office, Republican institutions are a sham and a fraud. Granted. And this, among other things, is what is contemplated by the reform. If there is to be "competition," there must of course be a certain general standard of qualifications established, unless the old method of favoritism and scrambling which, according to the objector's own showing, often resulted in appointments "in utter disregard of fitness," is to be continued. One would almost suppose that any change from such a state of affairs must needs be for the better. Mr. WEED has here presented the case of the advocates of the reform in so strong a manner that he is himself unable to answer it. His further objection that when a vacancy occurs in an important office, the President, instead of being at liberty to cast his eye over the Union to find the most capable and deserving man, is peremptorily required to appoint a subordinate, is shown to be fallacious by the fact that, coincident with the time at which the objection was being framed, President GRANT was in the very act of selecting as successor to the Postmaster of Chicago, a person other than the official next in rank: the interests of the public service in his judgment requiring this course to be pursued. Mr. WEED confesses that the civil service has heretofore, in too many instances, been simply an establishment for the support of incompetents at the expense of the country, and yet he opposes any change calculated to bring about the reform which he admits to be "necessary." The main purpose of the new departure is to insure competency, integrity, and industry in the various departments of the civil service of the nation. To secure this result the principles of the reform are to be applied, and the people will sustain the movement.

THE INVESTIGATION.

It would seem that mere bewilderment in the public mind is the only result that may be confidently looked for from the Credit Mobilier investigation as it is now conducted. If, for the sake of thoroughness and expedition, it was thought better to make the examination a secret one, then it should have been made secret in fact. Whatever the people might have thought about the propriety or expediency of the method, the report of a committee of the right kind founded on inquiries thus conducted, would still have been upon the whole satisfactory. But as the examination is really carried on, the testimony reaches the public in fragments, along with incidental comments of members and with criminatory remarks of parties presumed to know something about the matter in hand, and mere confusion of judgment and general suspicion are the natural consequences. In fact, if the object of the inquiry were well understood to be the mystification of the public, with the view of filling their minds with vague suspicions of the dishonor of all the Congressmen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the concern, the management of the business could hardly have been much different. Unless we are greatly mistaken, neither the prominent man who demanded the investigation for his own vindication, nor several of the other gentlemen implicated in the charge, can regard with the least complacency or approval the manner in which the thing is done. There is a class, only too numerous, of American public men who are content to live under imputations which render them objects of suspicion. While the charges have not been so clearly proved as to make their truth undeniable and notorious, they feel comfortable enough, especially if they are permitted to enjoy the pecuniary gains by which the charges were incurred. Indeed, if well furnished with audacity and "power of face," they may hope to turn the charges to good account in the form of increased popular favor. Reminding their constituents that faithful service naturally excites envy and that the righteous may not hope to escape persecution in this evil world, they touch a cord which vibrates readily and are likely enough to gather the fruits of a reaction which completely clears them of all injurious imputations. It need not be said that to prepare the way for such useful revolution of the popular mind, nothing better serves than so to direct public suspicion in any given case that it may implicate and attach to persons whom the people are very unwilling or find it very difficult to suspect.

In the case of this Credit Mobilier scandal some of the brightest names in American politics are involved. When in the course of the late Presidential canvass the charge against them was first published, it was received with mere incredulity by all who still retained any faith in human integrity, and the disgust was quite as general with the unscrupulous partizanship, which dared to impugn the honor of men whose good name was regarded as one of the national jewels. It soon appeared, however, that the charge against Messrs. BLAINE, COLFAX, WILSON, DAWES, PATTERSON, BOUTWELL, BINGHAM and others, though used to discredit the Republican party, was not in its origin an election fraud. It appeared that in the course of a business transaction or dispute between a Mr. MCCOMB, on the one hand, and the Hon. OAKES AMES, a member of Congress from Massachusetts and one of the leading men of the Credit Mobilier, on the other hand, the latter had named these distinguished politicians as persons to whom certain shares of the stock of which he had charge had been allotted to secure their influence. Several of the gentlemen thus calumniated, as it seemed, at once and formally denied the charge in terms as emphatic and explicit as possible, and their reputation entitled their contradiction to entire credence. But to the minds of a considerable portion of the public a charge of the kind never seems completely refuted by the mere denial of the accused, and in the present case there were circumstances, such as the official or representative position of Mr. AMES, and certain incidents in the history of the Credit Mobilier company, which tended to render the assertion of their own innocence on the part of the inculpated Congressmen less convincing or satisfactory to people of a suspicious nature, than could have been desired. During the last few years the incessant agitation of the subject of corruption, and the exaggerated impression thus produced of its prevalence in American politics, have not had the effect of lessening the number of persons of this class. At any rate, the determination of Mr. Speaker BLAINE to have the matter sifted to the bottom, was very natural in a high minded man, and can not but have commended the concurrence of all the other accused legislators who are conscious of their integrity.

Not only to the respective constituents of the members inculpated, but to the people of the country in general it is a matter of the greatest importance that these gentlemen shall be completely cleared of the foul imputation cast upon them. It is imperatively required in the interest of morality, of common honesty. There are prominent men in Washington official life, whose activity in the work of corruption has long been so notorious that their example possesses little if any ethical interest except as a warning to young politicians. But the general belief that some of the gentlemen of heretofore stainless name alleged in this case to have sold their influence and votes to a rich corporation were really guilty of the charge, would be nothing less than a fearful national calamity. One immediate effect of it would be to lower the reputation of the nation abroad, and the influence of the example would be depressing upon the moral tone of the country, while the fact might well seem portentous as forshadowing in the future a condition of affairs not pleasant to contemplate. Hence even those who refuse themselves to entertain any doubt as to the innocense of the accused cannot but wish that the investigation shall be so thorough and impartial as not only to acquit them but to render it impossible for even the most uncharitable to suspect them. If the inquiry is to be of the perfunctory sort, or be so conducted as merely to confuse the public by diffusing and distributing suspicion, it would have been much better to let the subject rest where it was at the convening of Congress.

There has sprung up recently a rivalry between St. Paul and her younger neighbor, Duluth, the zenith of the unsalted seas. The journals of the former city charge the headquarters of the Northern Pacific Railroad with being intensely cold. Careful comparisons made thus far this season, however, show that St. Paul is a more frigid spot than Duluth. The vast expanse of Lake Superior modifies the Arctic breezes which blow over Duluth and Minnesota generally in December, while St. Paul has no such corrector of biting blasts from the regions of the icebergs and everlasting snow fields.

Hartford is either a very rich place, or one in which it is extremely unhealthy to be rich. During the past year there have died there thirty-one persons whose fortunes amounted in the aggregate to $2,414,000. During the same period there died, outside of the city but in the same probate district, fifteen persons with an aggregate property of $371,000. From both these lists estates of less than $10,000 have been omitted.

Considerable excitement has been created in Fayette, Missouri, by the unexpected success of the boring experiments of the Boonslick Mining and Salt Manufacturing Company. A few days ago the company, in boring near the railroad depot, near the town, struck a vein, or reservoir, of brine which flows with such force as to carry it forty feet above the surface. The brine is said to be of equal strength with that of Kanawha.

The *New Russian Telegraph* states that the construction of a navigable canal to connect the port of Sebastopol to Balaklava has been resolved upon by the government, at an estimated cost of 14,000,000 roubles. Sebastopol is to be merely a commercial harbor, and Balaklava a war harbor. Their connection is therefore indispensable.

The St. Louis *Atlas* has been absorbed, furniture, and good will and all, into the Missouri *Democrat*. Having swallowed the whole *Atlas*, the *Democrat* has now a greater claim than ever upon the world.

The real estate transactions in Chicago, last week, aggregated $1,389,370.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To-morrow, Friday, has been set apart, both in the United States and England, as a "day of intercession." Pastorals have been issued by the bishops to their flocks, and a special form of prayer prepared for the occasion, which is not intended to raise means for the support of missionaries, but to increase the interest in mission efforts.

This is the age of the straightening of commercial routes. It is now proposed to cut a ship canal through the isthmus of Corinth, where excavating less than five miles in length would open communication between the Gulf of Lepanto with the Gulf of Egina and make Morea an island.

In many of the Western States there is said to be constant trouble relative to the legality of bonds issued by counties, cities and townships in aid of new railroad enterprises, and the matter is so continually kept in the courts that the securities in question are everywhere regarded with great distrust, because nobody can tell at what moment their payment may be repudiated by a decree of court or by vote of the communities by whom they were issued.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the law of that State prohibiting the sale of "spirituous liquors" on Sunday, does not apply to beer or other fermented liquors. This decision will furnish new ammunition for the controversy between temperance men and their opponents.

The Councils of Baltimore are determined that none of the officers of that city shall put on Congressional airs at the expense of the people. A merchant sent in to that body a bill of ninety-seven dollars for penknives and gold pens furnished to the Registers of Voters, and a resolution was immediately adopted disallowing the claim.

There is quite a dullness just now in that branch of the Baltimore oyster packing business which consists in putting up the bivalves in hermetically sealed cans for use in warm climates and distant places. The price of oysters has advanced to a point where the packers say they have no margin of profit, and they are doing but little. There is usually some dullness in all branches of the oyster business for some weeks after Thanksgiving day.

Japan is to be well represented in the Vienna Exposition of 1873. Commissioners, who were appointed a year ago, have been busy collecting samples of vegetable and mineral productions, and articles of native manufacture.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that the salt mine of the Petit Anse Island, one hundred and twenty miles west of that city, in the midst of the sea marsh, contains pure salt enough to salt the continent for centuries to come.

A New York alderman states that by the non-payment of rent by the various railroads and other corporations within the past five years, the municipality has been swindled out of some three millions of dollars.

Days of grace on promissory notes will be abolished in California on January 1st. After that date commercial paper must be paid on the day it is due, or be protested.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided that the usury laws of the State of New York apply to the transactions of national banks on contracts made in that State, and that a violation of such laws subjects the offending bank to the penalty they impose.

Here is another illustration of the inherent evil of the system of strikes. A dozen skilled emyloyees quit work in a Chicago rolling mill, for what seems to have been a very inadequate reason. Thereupon, it being impossible to fill their places, the establishment has been compelled to reduce the scale of its operations, and thus five hundred men, who are not all responsible for the strike, are thrown out of employment at a season of the year when the loss of their wages must cause great hardship.

An engineering party from Cleveland is making arrangements to leave for South America within a few days. Railroad surveying is the work they will be engaged upon.

An unusual dryness prevails in most parts of the West. Nearly everywhere are complaints that cisterns are becoming exhausted, and streams drying up. The drouth is a serious inconvenience to man and beast.

The wonderful stories of rich discoveries of lead in Missouri are repeated with unvarying regularity every week, and from different quarters. New deposits have been struck within the past few days. In the meanwhile, the old mines are yielding as largely as ever, 555,890 pounds having been taken, in the month of November, from one tract alone. Capital is beginning to respond to the discoveries.

A case is soon to be tried before the Supreme Court at Washington, on an appeal of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad of Pennsylvania, involving the right of States to tax the bonds of railway companies. It is a question of national importance, and its determination will be looked forward to with great interest.

A new auxiliary for the extinguishment of fires, by a Philadelphia inventor, consists of a series of stationary pipes, attached to the outside of a building and communicating with each floor, to the lower end of which connection is made with the engine, and the hauling of long and heavy lines of hose through the building thereby entirely obviated.

A little Wisconsin girl laid her stick of candy on the bureau while she lisped her prayers. As some one was passing through the room she opened her peepers to see that her candy was not disturbed, murmuring with simple faith and exquisite politeness, "Excuse me, Lord," in apology for interrupting her devotions.

PERSONAL.

Honesty is generally admitted to be a species of eccentricity which should be more generally encouraged. A New York correspondent relates an instance of a man who twenty years ago sold a quantity of goods which proved to be worthless, and inflicted a loss on the buyer. He invited the latter to make out his claim, but it was neglected for the reason that the purchaser was in good circumstances and did not need the money. After twenty years' voluntary delay he recently became short of funds, and then called on the person referred to, who handed him the amount of loss, with interest, and at the same time expressed his pleasure in having an unpleasant matter settled. Another instance of honest eccentricity may be narrated thus: Joseph Park, of the firm of Park & Tilford, is inclined to do handsome things, and indeed does do them on a large scale. Some time ago he met a blind man who was making his living by peddling. Mr. Park generously offered the unfortunate man ten dollars. What was his surprise when the offer was politely declined. "Sir," said the blind man, "I am able to make a living, and there are so many people here that need help that I cannot take anything." If this had been an incident in a romance it would pass for very improbable fiction, but it is one of the curious facts in New York life.

Miss Sarah W. Lander, whose death in Salem, Mass., was announced some time since, was a sister of the late distinguished General Fred. W. Lander, Miss Louisa Lander, widely known for the many exquisite pieces of sculpture which she has executed, and Mrs. Josiah Pierce, of Portland. She was noted for her literary taste and ability, and made several essays in the field of authorship, particularly in the higher walks of that difficult department termed juvenile literature, which proved remarkably successful. Of some of the volumes of that well remembered series of sketches of the foreign countries, published under the title of "Spectacles for Young Eyes," no less than thirty-five thousand copies were issued—indicating a very high appreciation on the part of the reading public. The news of this lady's death has, in some quarters, been mistaken for that of her sister-in-law, Mrs. F. W. Lander, the actress. The latter is abroad, and when last heard from was in good health.

J. A. Reynolds, editor of the Lexington *Home Journal*, and the oldest editor in Kentucky, died of heart disease on Monday.

Illinois has lost one of her earliest and oldest citizens in the death of the Rev. Hubbel Loomis, of Upper Alton, who died on Monday. Mr. Loomis was aged ninety-seven years and six months. He was the father of Professor Loomis, the astronomer of Yale College.

The medals awarded for the current year by the Royal Society are evenly divided between English and foreign *savans*. The first two medals were bestowed on Prof. P. Anderson, of Glasgow, distinguished for his researches in organic, physiological and economical chemistry; and on H. J. Carter, Esq., a member of the Royal Society and a well known zoologist. The Copley medal was given to Prof. F. Woehler, of Goettingin, for his chemical discoveries; and the Rumford medal was awarded to Prof. A. J. Angstroem, of Upsala, Sweden. The last two are corresponding members of the Royal Society.

The London *Times* seconds the suggestion of its Calcutta correspondent to appoint Sir Mehara Roa, a native, Minister of Finance for India. This gentleman, who is of Marattic descent, had greatly distinguished himself in the same department while in the service of the Rajah of Travancore. By his admirable management he raised that province within ten years to a most flourishing condition, and completely restored its finances, which had been at their lowest ebb.

San Francisco papers state that the administrators of the estate of the late Henry H. Byrne have made an honorable, satisfactory and adequate adjustment of all difficulties with Miss Matilda Heron Byrne, whereat the friends of the poor old lady cannot but feel greatly gratified.

There is great rejoicing in Washington. An unexpected event has happened. Society is convulsed to its foundation. Mrs. Secretary Robeson has another heir, and that ere is a female baby. The Secretary of the Navy is happy.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT SHALL WE PROPAGATE ROOT CUTTINGS IN?

Tan-bark, saw-dust, clean sand, charcoal, finely pulverized anthracite, and many other substances, have been advised as "best to strike cuttings in." From our own experience, and from our readings, we incline to the belief that there are three best things: first a knowledge of plant life, i. e., a common sense observation or study of its natural habits of climate, and the temperature which causes it to make its first annual growth; second, knowledge to supply roots and surface with just the warmth necessary, as well as moisture assimilative; third, a constant daily remembrance that the cutting growing is doing so in a soil and temperature artificially created to meet its wants of nature, and that a single neglect of even a few hours may give it a check or derangement of system that no after care will restore. If these three items of plant growing from cuttings, seeds, etc., are fully complied with, then we think all the advised nostrums of prepared mixtures or distinct materials are needless.

USE PLASTER IN WINTER.

If every farmer having a heap of manure in his barn-yard, and every market gardener hauling large heaps and piling it for spring use, would use almost daily a sprinkling of plaster paris (gypsum) over the same, they would save from twenty to thirty per cent. of ammonia, the most valuable element of plant growth. We frequently pass grounds where this valuable volatile element is rapidly leaving the grounds of its preparation, and diffusing itself over that of his neighbors, when, if he used an occasional sprinkling of plaster over his manure heap, all would be absorbed thereby and saved for his own use.

"THE EARLIEST GRAPE WILL KEEP THE LONGEST."

The Cleveland *Herald* says: "This is the remark of some one of our grape men, writers of the South, and while it may possibly hold true there, it is not so here at the North. We have had Hartford Prolific ripe for market 14th of August, and Walter, Telegraph, Miles, Winslow, etc., all about the same time, and we have had of all of them from the same vines as late as December, but Catawba and Diana, both later in maturing, were better upon the bunch and of a more sprightly character. It is possible such thick skin bullit grapes as the Scuppernong of the South, the Mount Lebanon, Northern Muscadine, or Charter Oak of the North, which ripen early, may keep good even into early winter, but we object to them at any time as suitable food for any intelligent being."

CHARCOAL FOR SICK ANIMALS.

A correspondent of the *American Stock Journal* writes: "When one of our animals becomes sick, our rule has always been to give nothing unless we know exactly what to do; and in the meantime attending to every exterior comfort practicable. If the weather is cold, place it in warm quarters, avoid all exposure, and attend to pure air, and strict cleanliness. But there is one medicine that can never do harm, and is commonly beneficial. This is pulverized charcoal. Nearly all sick animals become so by improper eating in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure, in a majority of cases, if properly administered. An example of its use: The hired man comes in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill, and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from some overeating, and ordered a teacupful of pulverized charcoal, given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upward, and the water with its charcoal poured downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which became badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried, for the purpose of correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and it did little good. Half a teacupful of fresh powdered charcoal was next given. In six hours all appearances of bloat had gone and the heifer was well."

DAIRY BREEDS—THE AYRSHIRE.

The Ayrshire is the type of a dairy animal, and it is very proper that those who rear them should make the development of the milking powers their main object. Let them so as far in this direction as they can, so that we may see what sort of animal will emerge from the continued cultivation of this special object. The origin of the Ayrshire breed is not exactly known. It seems to have arisen by a process of selection made with a view of the production of milk and hardiness of constitution, without much regard to anything else. Very likely there has been a mixture of various elements; for we learn that there were importations of Durham cattle by the Earl of Marchmont in 1750, of Dutch cows by Mr. Dunlop, of Dunlop, about the year 1760. There has probably also been an infusion of the Alderney, or breed of the Channel Islands, for Qualye, who wrote the Agricultural Survey of Jersey, stated that the Ayrshire was a cross between the Short Horns and the Alderney; while Colonel le Couteur informs us that General Andrew Gordon, then Governor of Jersey, about the end of the last century, sent some of the best cattle to Scotland. A veterinary book, published at Glasgow, in 1764, likewise states that the Dunlop cows, which were considered the best milkers, had been produced by crossing the native cows with bulls brought from the island of Alderney. The general resemblance of the Ayrshire and Alderney cattle has been noticed by Prof. Low and Colonel le Couteur. Youatt, however, seems to think that the Ayrshire breed has originated from a cross of the Holderness with the Highlander; the former giving the milk properties and the latter the hardiness of constitution and small size. The prevailing color of the Ayrshires is red and white in various mixtures; sometimes they are wholly red, but I believe never wholly white, which is rather curious, for in the Short-Horn, which is also red and white in all proportions, pure white animals are constantly occurring, as if there were an innate tendency to that color.

TAKE CARE OF THE CALVES.

The *Ohio Farmer* gives the following good advice: Much of the future growth, and in fact much of the profits of the famer arising from his stock, depends upon the care which it receives during the first year. I do not wish to be understood by this that if a farmer takes good care of his stock the first year he can afterward let them run "hap-hazard;" every good farmer will see that his stock at all times is well cared for. But the first year is the foundation, it is the starting point of their future growth. There are many farmers who are in the habit of giving their calves nothing but whey from the time they are about three weeks old until they are weaned. They are then left to run and pick their living as best they may until winter, when they are taken to the barn and put into some little back hovel, with nothing but hay till spring, or, as I have often seen turned in to a stack. In either case, they are, when spring comes, so stupted and poor that they make but a slow growth ever afterward. Consequently, when selling time comes, the farmer finds his stock far behind in size and price of the neighbors who had cared well for their calves. One instance of this came within my knowledge. Some steers, raised as above, sold for $15, while those of his neighbor, which had been well cared for while young, sold readily at $25. The quality of the stock of the former was fully equal to the latter to start with.

HOG CHOLERA.

Dr. Horne, the veterinary editor of the *Western Farmer*, Madison, Wisconsin, recommends the following treatment for cholera: Remove them at once to fresh quarters, where they will be warm and dry, with plenty of pure, fresh air. Separate them; give plenty of clean straw; procure some good hard wood charcoal, pulverize it, sprinkle the bedding with it pretty thick, say one-half pound to each hog. Sprinkle the hog also. Be sure and keep clean. Procure the following: Anthracite coal four parts; best ginger, one part; sulphur, one part; salt, one part; phosphate lime, one part. Pulverize thoroughly, mix and give two ounces every morning in a little cut meat or other feed. If the hog refuses to eat, mix with sufficient cow's milk and drench him. Procure Tilden & Co.'s bromo chloralum, to be had of your druggists; mix with four parts water and wash the bottom of tumors, and all the tender places about the hog. Let them run out through the day in moderate weather.

SEASONABLE HINTS FOR THE COOK.

To Broil a Fowl.—The fire should be clear but not scorching, the gridiron several inches from the coals, and rubbed over with the oil of a fowl, a small bit of which should be reserved for the purpose. Split the fowl down the back-bone, roll it to break down the breast-bone, dust it slightly with salt and pepper, place it on the gridiron before it is hot, merely warm enough to melt the oil in greasing. Put the chicken on the gridiron breast down, and let it broil very slow. Cover the gridiron entirely with a shallow pan, and put a weight on the top to press the fowl to the bars; as soon as it has browned a little take it up, dip the side broiled in butter, pepper and salt melted, but not oiled, over hot water. Turn the juice, if there is any standing on the fowl, into the gravy, turn the chicken over, broil slowly until nearly done, then turn it; dip on to it a little gravy and broil gently until done. It takes full half an hour to broil a chicken well, if hurried it will be worthless, either half done or burned bitter. When done, dip it in the gravy both sides; add two tablespoons of water to the dish, mix it with the butter and serve hot with mashed potatoes and cold slaw. If you can broil one fowl well, you can broil all birds whether domestic or wild.

To Roast a Canvas-back Duck.—Dress and stuff it with a nice dressing of bread, butter, sage and a little onion. Roast before a brisk fire, baste with butter, serve with its own gravy, or a sauce made with port wine, etc.

Baked Turkey.—Allow from two to two and a half hours steady baking for a common-sized young turkey; serve with a browned gravy. All roast fowls should be served with dressed vegetables, currant, grape or cranberry jelly, and a baked pudding or pie.

Cold Slaw.—Cut up the cabbage very fine with a sharp knife, and sprinkle over it a saltspoon of salt. For a large dish—say a quart of cut cabbage—use two eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, half a teacup of water and half a teacup of good vinegar. Beat the eggs (whites and yelks) together very light, add the water, vinegar and butter, and put all in a clean tin on the fire, stirring all the time until it is of a creamy thickness. Pour it hot over the cabbage, stir up well with a fork, and leave to cool.

Doping the Sick.

In shape, color and smell the toadstool closely resembles the mushroom, yet the one is a poisonous fungus, the other a wholesome vegetable. Many of the advertised and unadvertised slops which unscrupulous speculators are trying to persuade the credulous are "as good as Hostetter's Bitters," bear a like superficial resemblance to that inestimable vegetable restorative. Quite a number of these dangerous *fungi* have started up within the last two years, and doubtless many worthy people have been poisoned by them. Some of these wolves wear the sheep's clothing of pretended morality, and inveigh against medicinal stimulation as they vend their acid poisons; while others offer their liquid compounds of "forty rod rum" and condemned drugs under the slang names of "Eye Openers," "Morning Glories," "Cobweb Cutters," and the like. Beware of them all, for they are deadly and detestable.

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PAPER COLLARS in Fancy Boxes.

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For Ladies', Mens', Misses', Children and Boys' Wear, of every kind and description.
WOOLEN HOODS, SCARFS, NUBIAS and JACKETS.
CHILDREN'S SCARLET and BLUE FLANNEL HOODS and SACQUES.
Ladies' Embroidered and Braided Flannel and Cloth Blouse WAISTS and HOOD SACQUES.

SILK NECK SCARFS.

500 dozen at 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Also, Silk Fichus in all colors.
SASH RIBBONS at greatly reduced prices.

Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs

1,000 dozen Ladies' Plain, Hemstitched, Initial and Fine Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, at very low figures.

1,000 EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS
From 75 cents up.

New Novelties in LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS and SLEEVES.

Rich Laces and Lace Goods.

POINT LACE—Handkerchiefs, Collars, Barbes, Berthas and Coiffeurs.
POINT APPLIQUE—Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Collars, Berthas, Fichus, Sashes, Marie Antoinette Capes and Coiffeurs.
VALENCIENNE AND PATENT VALENCIENNE LACE—Handkerchiefs, Berthas, Capes and Collars.
BLACK CHANTILLY LACE—Berthas, Points, Sashes, Barbes, Capes, Flounces, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Silk and Spanish Net Veils, Fischus and Sashes. Applique Tidies and Cushion Covers.

During THIS WEEK we shall offer SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Cloth Cloaks and Velvet Cloaks.

Will open a few choice novelties in this department on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.
The finest quality of SEAL SKIN CLOAKS, in small, medium and large sizes.
SEAL SKIN MUFFS AND TIPPETS.
CHILDREN'S WHITE FUR SACQUES, MUFFS AND TIPPETS.
WIDE BLACK SILK CLOAKING VELVETS marked down to cost.

BEST QUALITIES
Black Dress Silks,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

Fancy Glove and Jewel Boxes; Smoker Articles; Portemonnaies; Hair Brushes; Hand Mirrors; Satchels; Watch Stands; Jet and Fancy Jewelry; Neck Chains; Spool Boxes, &c., all at REASONABLE PRICES.

HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.

For City Trade.
JUST RECEIVED
50 PAIRS EXTRA EXTRA
Country Blankets,
FROM
GREENVILLE MILLS.
ALSO,
White and Colored Blankets,
BARRED FLANNELS.
Dry Goods and Notions.
Full Line in all Departments.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 and 241 Liberty St.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF
THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTY
AND VICINITY,
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Popular Clothiers of Philadelphia,
HAVE OPENED A
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
AT
62 FIFTH AVENUE,
Four Doors above Wood Street, not far from Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we are NOW Offering an
UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY
TO SECURE
REAL BARGAINS
IN
Substantial Clothing,
FOR MEN'S WINTER WEAR.

☞ Gent's wishing to lay in a full supply of our ELEGANTLY MADE GARMENTS at Lower Prices than the Same Class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh. ARE INVITED to inspect our Large and Varied Assortment of Beautiful NEW STYLE OVERCOATS AND SUITS made expressly for our own Retail Sales by our skillful workmen in Philadelphia, under our own careful supervision.

☞ We assure those who visit our BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT that they will receive POLITE ATTENTION and PERFECT satisfaction in EVERY respect.

☞ Samples of all our Piece Goods to Make to Order (in Philadelphia) will be shown, and Selections may be made with as gratifying results in regard to Style, Quality, Fit and Price as if the "order" had been given direct in Oak Hall, Philadelphia.

WANAMAKER'S
Branch Clothing House,
62 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

At 6¼c, Dark Comfort Calicoes.
At 8⅓c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8⅓c, Good Quality Mourning Prints.
At 25c, Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.
At 37c, Yard Wide Country Flannel.
At 25c, Good Black Alpacas.
At 37½c, Black Alpacas—extra value.
At 44c, Black Alpacas—cheap.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.
At 55c, Black Alpacas.
At 65c, Black Alpacas—worth $1 00.
At 22c, Figured Reps.
At 12½c, Dress Goods.
At 25c, Double Fold Plaids.
At 30c, Japanese Silks—a specialty.
At 50c, Japanese Silks—worth 75c.
At 50c, All Wool Serge Plaids.
At 18¾c, Plaids.
Blue Waterproofs, &c., &c.

AT $1 00,
STRIPED SILKS,
WORTH $1 50.
CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c.,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

Holiday Goods!

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS.
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES.
NECK TIES, HOSIERY.
NECK HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERWEAR.
SCARFS, HOODS.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS.

FELT SKIRTS,
PLUMES,
Fancy Goods, Fancy Goods,
LACE BERTHAS,
SHAWLS, DRESSES,
CLOAKS, SUITS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
A FULL STOCK AT LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS!
Really Good Bargains!
A BONA FIDE SALE.

Dress Goods for Holiday Presents,
Dress Patterns for Ladies,
Dress Patterns for Children,
Dress Patterns for Servants,
ONLY FOR A FEW WEEKS.

We Offer for a Few Weeks, in order to Dispose of our Surplus Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our Entire Stock at an Immense Reduction in Price, being determined to make this what we term it, a Great Sale of Dry Goods. Our stock is an unusually large one, and comprises every grade and quality of Goods, and good bargains can be had in every Department.

DEPARTMENT
BLACK ALPACA
DEPARTMENT.
Low Priced Dress Goods
DEPARTMENT.
Fine Dress Goods
DEPARTMENT.
Silk Department
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS, ALL REDUCED.
DOMESTIC
DEPARTMENT.
Flannel Department.
Shawl Department.

SPECIALTIES.

At 25c. All Reduced
At 31c.
At 37c. From Higher
At 45c.
At 50c. Priced Goods.

Yard Wide Chintzes,	12 1-2c.
Poplin Stripes,	12 1-2c.
Poplin Plaids,	15c.
28-Inch Poplins,	20c.
Good Width Dress Goods,	25c.

Silk Stripe Poplins,	37c.
All Silk and Wool Poplins,	50c.
Corded Velour Repps,	37c.
All-Wool Repps,	50c.
Satines, All-Wool,	50, 60 and 75c.

BLACK SILKS,	$1 00
BLACK SILKS,	1 25
BLACK SILKS,	1 50
BLACK SILKS,	1 75
BLACK SILKS,	2 00
BLACK SILKS,	2 25

Best Quality Prints,	10c.
Best Quality Bleached Muslin,	12c.
Best Quality Brown Sheeting,	12c.
Good Undressed Bleached Muslin,	10c.
Good Brown Muslin,	10c.
5-4 Bleached Muslin,	16c.

28-Inch Country Flannels,	25c.
34-Inch Country Flannels,	37c.
Best Country Flannels,	50c.
Red, Yellow and White Flannels,	25c.
White Country Flannels,	37c.

Everything in this Department has been marked down especially for this sale to prices 30 per cent. lower than ever before sold.

COME EARLY IN THE DAY.
COME BEFORE THE CHOICEST GOODS ARE SOLD.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

United States Law Association
AND
COLLECTION UNION.
J. M. GAZZAM, Director.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.
Offices, 96 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

LAING & McKALLIP,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED.
BALED HAY,
HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME,
CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,
NOS. 347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURG

FLANNELS AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well known

Flannels and Jeans,
ALL-WOOL BLUE INDIGO JEANS,
AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO BE SATISFACTORY. The Trade will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock and Prices.
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS,
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON the Estate of THOMAS McMASTERS, late of Patton township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

MARGARET A. McMASTERS, or
JOHN M. LARIMER,
Executors,
Turtle Creek Village, Allegheny county, Pa.
ThM

NEW YORK.

THOS. J. POPE & BRO.,
292 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM,
NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.

SWAN HEMP & WIRE ROPE WORKS
G B & Co
L

WIRE ROPE.

BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes.
Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.
A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the *Gettysburg Katalysine Water* is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for *Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses.* It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for *Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately.* No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BROS., General Agents,
227 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
MTh

HOME, SWEET HOME.
Slocum's Home-Made Mince Meat.
LOH & COOLEY,
General Agents and Commission Merchants,
207 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
We defy competition on first-class goods.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
STRIPED SHAWLS,
BLACK SHAWLS,
SHOULDER SHAWLS,
SCARFS, SCARFS.

FELT SKIRTS.

At $1 50, New Felt Skirts.
At $2 00, New Felt Skirts—extra value.
At $2 50, New Felt Skirts.

Balmoral Skirts.

FURS, FURS.
A Good Assortment at Low Prices.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
Extra Fine Blankets, Fresh and Clean.

Cloaks, Cloaks.
A Fine Stock at Low Prices.

Stock Full and Complete,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S

New Lace Goods
JUST OPENED.

Point Lace Collars, Barbes and Handkerchiefs.
Real Val. Lace Collars,
Fine Thread Lace Collars,
Black Thread Barbes,
Point, Pt. Applique,
Real Valenciennes,
White Thread, Black Thread, and Guipure Laces.

EATON'S
TRIMMING STORE,
17 Fifth Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD THINGS
FOR
CHRISTMAS.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
OLD IRISH WHISKY,
FINE JAMAICA RUM,
FINEST CROIX RUM,
VERY OLD APPLE WHISKY,
All of these for HOT DRINKS for WINTER NIGHTS.
THEN WE HAVE
ELEGANT RYE WHISKY, $4 a gallon, or $11 a dozen.
GOLD SEAL BRANDY, $18 a dozen.
VERY FINE PALE SHERRY WINE, $11 a dozen.
RARE OLD PORT WINE, $11 a dozen.
All carefully packed and sent to any address. Send in your orders.

H. & A. C. Van Beil,
"THE WINE MERCHANTS."
1810 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

EARLE'S GALLERIES
OF
Paintings,
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
816 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS.
Rogers' Groups, Sole Agency.
Goods of all kinds suitable for the
HOLIDAYS.
Everything Packed with great care for transportation.
TThs

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on Commission.

Chickering & Sons'
PIANOS
Have taken the First Premium
OVER ALL COMPETITION
IN
AMERICA,
ENGLAND
AND
FRANCE.

These Standard Instruments
Are now offered at Reduced Rates on the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM
☞ 41,000
OF THESE
STANDARD PIANO-FORTES
Have been made and sold since 1823, and
EIGHTY-ONE FIRST PREMIUMS
Have been awarded to our Firm
OVER ALL COMPETITION.

These Pianos are still regarded and universally conceded to be
The Standard Instruments of the World
And are so pronounced by all the great artists. Dr. FRANZ LISZT says: "I consider the CHICKERING Piano superior to any in Europe or America, and am fully convinced that they were justly entitled to the First Prize."

Chickering & Sons' Mammoth Manufactory

is more than one-third larger than any other Piano Forte Manufactory in the world, and it is [illegible] most complete as regards to [illegible]. [illegible] since the [illegible] 1823, [illegible] made and sold [illegible] Pianos, and [illegible] now offered [illegible] "ONE PRICE SYSTEM" [illegible] commissions; [illegible] VERY BEST and VERY CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANOS now offered.

A CARD.
We call especial attention to our
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Which are, in every particular, the finest Instruments of their class manufactured, and fully equal to the Grand Piano, for which they are a good substitute. Every Piano warranted for five years.

CHICKERING & SONS,
11 E. 14th Street, New York.
354 Washington Street, Boston.

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

resident.....................DAVID GREGG

Directors.

M. WILLS,	PHILIP BENTEL,
V. McDONALD,	BENJ. SINGERLY.
AMES T. BRADY,	HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT.
L. FAHNESTOCK,	HARTLEY HOWARD,
ANIEL EUWER,	L. J. BLANCHARD,
S. FETTERMAN,	DAVID GREGG.

EALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on ime. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected ithout Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

E OFFER FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

0,000 SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

This Mortgage is a FIRST LIEN on the first twelve les of the Road, and is a key to the whole Road, has teen years to run, is an absolute security, and pays 7½ cent. on the investment.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

rner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 18, 1872.

It is with much regret that we read the an- ancement of the Trustees of the Mutual fe Insurance Company that they have de- led to postpone, for the present, the reduc- n in the rates of insurance, which they had nounced would be done with the opening of e new year. Every kind of means has been orted to by the opposition to prevent the w rates being adopted. The cry of danger sed by the actuaries of other mutual com- nies, has not been substantiated by the fig- es in a single instance. The insinuations s thrown out have been taken up by policy lders who can have little knowledge of the ject, and who do not pretend to understand intricacies of insurance statistics. Their otest was secured against a movement which s clearly for their interest to see carried out. A singular fact, which anyone can verify by ference to the report of the Insurance De- rtment of the State of New York, shows e real cause of the protest of the actuaries. the companies there reported, three only ve an expense account of 15 per cent. and der, of their gross receipts; seven range m 15 to 20 per cent., eight between 20 and per cent., six from 30 to 40 per cent., and ee from 40 to 90 per cent. of gross receipts. is very evident, therefore, if these com- nies should attempt to follow the Mutual her reduction of rates, that there must be ery material reduction in their expenses, ich means smaller salaries to presidents, uaries and secretaries, less luxurious offices, l fewer perquisites generally: or the con- idation of the many smaller companies into w larger ones, with the dismissal of an ay of distinguished actuarial names and an ny of clerks.

ut the Mutual has sounded the true note reform, and we hope she may not be long erred from playing a full chorus of reduc- in the gamut of premiums.

merson W. Peet, for years connected with actuarial department of that company, a long time advocated the policy of lower s, and is now the recognized champion of form of insurance, which gives immedi- y the largest policy for the smallest sum of ey consistent with safety; does away with dividend system entirely as a cumbersome deceptive machinery, and places life in- nce, along with fire, on the true basis of a n contract with a company, having a capi- large enough to give the guarantee, to ish a given amount of assurance for a d premium.

here is a certain deceptive charm about the esentations of "mutual" companies which with the popular tastes. Of these, how- , Hon. Elizur Wright, one of the actuaries attacking the proposed reduction in rates, :

> ot more than ten out of the ninety Life Insur- Companies in the United States are purely al in their constitution; the rest are in consti- n strictly stock companies, but charging mutual , managed and controlled entirely by stock- ers." These companies advertise as "mutual," the policy holders pays the high mutual rate in ull expectation and belief that he will receive, vidends, all the surplus over the cost of insur- ; not knowing that he is contributing every to the stockholders of this "mutual" (?) com- a much larger amount than he would have ributed to the stockholders in a purely stock pany, had he insured with them.

e have long believed that the leading mu- companies must either reduce their rates se resign their place to stock companies ample capital, for by the mutual system fe insurance the policy holder is required y a premium largely in excess of the esti- d cost of insurance, to cover the contin- ies of extraordinary mortality, low rate of est, or heavy expenses. By the stock sys- the policy holder is required to pay sim- he estimated cost of insurance, while the al stock is hazarded to cover these extra- ary contingencies. In the mutual com- , the policy holder puts up the margin; e stock company, the stockholder. Pro- r Bartlett's company acknowledged the of our position when he proposed to re- their premiums. The rates adopted fixes asis for the future, and the sooner other panies put themselves in a position for rming to it the more to their advantage.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol- g quotations of Government bonds in York to-day, as furnished them by Jay & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
Bonds of 1881	117¼	117½
Bonds of 1862	112½	112⅜
Bonds of 1864	112½	112⅜
Bonds of 1865	113½	112⅜
Bonds of 1865 (new)	115½	115⅜
Bonds of 1867	116½	116⅜
Bonds of 1868	116½	116
[illegible]	109½	109⅜
s	110⅜	110⅜
	112	111⅞
ncy 6s	112½	112⅜

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth ue and Wood street, quote United States ities in New York to-day as follows:

	112
d States 6s of 1881	117⅜
d States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜
d States 5-20s of 1864	113⅛
d States 5-20s of 1865	113⅛
d States 10-40s	115⅛
d States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅜
d States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅜
d States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅛
ncy Pacifics	112⅛

subscriber asks the following question: "Is a written in pencil, and signed in pencil, legal?" nswer, yes. Story on promissory notes (one of ighest authorities) in his first paragraph touch- e requisites of this form of obligation, declares a promissory note must be in writing, either in pencil; that is to say, the signature of the sor must be so; the body of the note may be d. This is conclusive, and the courts, in a many cases, and without a dissenting judg- have confirmed this rule.

e treasury will, on the first prox., discon- the practice of remitting transfer checks in age for old, defaced and mutilated currency in sums of $5 and upward, and legal tender notes in sums of $50 and upward, forwarded by express to the Treasurer of the United States. Thereafter returns for such remittances will be made in all cases by express at the expense of the department in new legal tender notes or fractional currency, in such denominations as the owners may request. When no request is made, the returns will be made in currency of the same kind as that received.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 18, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	112	111⅞	111⅝	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
Canton		101		101		
Western Union Tel		79¾		80⅛		80⅛
Quicksilver		45⅛		45⅛		
Pacific Mail	75¾	77⅛		76⅞	76⅞	77
Adams Express		92⅛		93		
Wells, Fargo Express		88		88		
American Express		68⅛		68		
United States Express		81⅛		81¼		
New York Central	97⅝	97⅛		97⅞	97⅛	97⅛
Erie	53⅛	53⅛		53⅛	53⅛	52⅞
Michigan Central		114⅛		114⅛		
Michigan Southern	94⅛	94⅛		94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Illinois Central		123		124		
Cleveland and Pittsb'h		88⅛		88		
Chicago and Northwest	82⅛	82⅛		82	82	82⅛
Do preferred		85⅛		85	84⅛	85⅛
Rock Island	110	110		110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
St. Paul	54⅛	54		54⅛	54	54⅛
Do. preferred	77⅛	77⅛		77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
Wabash	72	72		72		
Do. Preferred				85		
Fort Wayne	93⅛	93		93⅛	93⅛	
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47⅛		47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Union Pacific	37⅛	37⅛		37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Chicago and Alton		110⅛		110⅛		
Do. preferred		114				
Boston, Hartford & Erie		8⅛		8⅛		
Harlem		117⅛		117		
New Jersey Central		99⅛		100⅛		

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	56⅛	Phila. and Erie	26⅛
Reading	58⅛	Lehigh Navigation	36⅜
United Co.'s of N. J.	124⅛	Pittsburgh 5s	93⅛
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	35⅛	A. V. R. R 7-30s	93⅛
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	Central Transpor'n	47

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 18, 1872.

REMARKS.—There was a slight fall of snow this morning, followed by rain and sleet sufficient to make pedestrianism difficult if not dangerous. Business, as a consequence, was rather slack. Choice brands of western spring flours have advanced 25c per barrel to-day. There has also been an advance in dried fruits, which we note below. Wheat continues scarce and prices are difficult to quote correctly. The receipts of flour have fallen off, being only 1,540 barrels, against 2,098.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, barrels	10,955	9,288	20,243
Apples, barrels	1,488	906	2,394
Cheese, boxes	867	2,225	3,092
Corn, sacks	2,193	2,762	4,955
Wheat, sacks	2,655	3,647	6,302
Barley, sacks	3,706	3,269	6,975
Rye, sacks	700	805	1,505
Oats, sacks	3,127	4,222	7,349
Butter, packages	272	277	549
Bacon, pieces	18,162	18,347	36,507
Bacon, tierces	142	40	182

Below will be found the ruling quotations of the market, the reader being especially reminded that they are wholesale unless special mention is made of the fact:

APPLES—The market is quiet, with sales prime apples $3 00@3 25 ₩ barrel; common $2 00@2 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c per gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—We quote as follows: Pearls 11@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash, common, 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; arsenic 3½@4c.

ALES—X, $9 ₩ bbl; half do $4 50; XX, $10 ₩ bbl; half do $5; India Ale, $11 ₩ bbl; $5 50 for half do. Porter $10 ₩ bbl. When packages are returned $3 are allowed for barrels and $2 50 for half do.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Below we give the reduced list of prices: Sugar cured hams 15c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6c; breakfast bacon 11½c; mess pork $14 50; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10c; dried beef 18c; ham sausage 10c; lard, in tierces, 9c; lard, in half bbls, 10c; lard, in kegs and buckets, 10½c; pigs feet, $2 50 per keg; pigs feet, per half bbl, $5 00. Receipts, bacon 1,329 pieces.

BEANS—Sales prime navy at $2 50@2 75; common grades $2 00 ₩ bushel.

BEESWAX—Market quiet and prices unchanged. Sales in a small way at 33@35c ₩ lb.

BUTTER.—Receipts 40 packages. The receipts are on the increase, though there are no changes in prices. We quote prime to choice roll 28@30c ₩ lb; baker's 9@10c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Is in fair demand at the following quotations: 1 lb cans $6 00 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans $3 25 ₩ doz; ¼ lb cans $1 75 ₩ doz.

BROOM CORN—Sales in a jobbing way at 4@7c, as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY MEATS—Market inactive. Sales in a small way at 8c for hams; 6½c for clear sides, and 5½c for shoulders. Lard 7@7½c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 ₩ bbl; Beeson's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANDLES—Sales stearine at 14½@15c ₩ lb; mould 12c; star 21½@22c.

CHEESE—The demand is light, and prices nominally as follows: Prime New York Goshen 16½@17c; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 13½@14c; Factory 14½@15c.

CIDER—Sales are reported at $5@7, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sacketts' Belle berries $14@15 ₩ bbl; Carey's $14@15 ₩ bbl; common and cultivated $9 to $13 ₩ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Market fair at 23½@24c ₩ gallon for round lots standard brands; jobbing lots 25c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—A fair demand is reported with sales at $8 ₩ case.

CRACKERS—The following are the ruling figures of the market ₩ bbl: Boston crackers 8c; ex. Boston crackers 10c; butter crackers 7½c; cream crackers 24c; fruit crackers 12½c; fruit cakes 13½c; ginger cakes 12½c; ginger snaps 13½c; N. Y. water crackers 7½c; orange cakes 12c; oyster crackers 7½c; lemon crackers 12½c; soda crackers 7½c; sugar crackers 10c; water crackers 7½c; wine crackers 10c; lemon jumbles 14c; sugar jumbles 14c; spiced jumbles 14c; Imperial crackers 18c.

CANNED GOODS—A fair trade demand is reported at the following quotations, by the dozen cans or boxes: Peaches, 2 lbs, $2 25@2 50; peaches, 3 lbs, $3 25; tomatoes, 2 lbs, $2 00@2 10; tomatoes, 3 lbs, $2 60@2 75; green corn, 2 lbs, $2 50@2 85; green peas, 2 lbs, $3 15; strawberries, 2 lbs, $3 25; blackberries, 2 lbs, $2 50; raspberries, 2 lbs, $3 25; whortleberries, 2 lbs, $2 50@2 75; pine apples, 2 lbs, $3 00@3 25; pears, 2 lbs, $2 75@3 00; cherries, 2 lbs, $2 75@3 00; plums, 2 lbs, $2 75@3 00; green gage plums, 2 lbs, $3 50@3 75; Lima beans, 2 lbs, $3; string beans, 2 lbs, $2 25; succotash, 2 lbs, $3; lobsters, 1 lb, $2 75; lobsters, 2 lbs, $4; cove oysters, 1 lb, $1 50@1 65; cove oysters, 2 lbs, $2 50@2 75; spiced oysters, 1 lb, $1 60; spiced oysters, 2 lbs, $2 75; pickled oysters, quart, $4 50; brandy peaches, quart, $4; layer raisins $3 50@3 25; Valencia raisins 11@12½c; seedless raisins 14c; currants 9@10½c; Turkey prunes 10c; lemons $5 50@6 00; peanuts, ₩ bush. roasted, $2 75@3 00.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5@5½@6c ₩ lb. There is a fair demand.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a better inquiry, and prices have an advancing tendency. We note sales of apples 6@7½c, as to quality; peaches, new crop, 8@9; blackberries, 12@13c; seeded cherries, 20@21c; unseeded, 7@8c.

EGGS—Fresh eggs continue scarce and sell at 34@35c ₩ dozen; limed 28@30c.

FLOUR—The market is still excited and sales very firm. Choice brands of spring flours advanced 25c to-day. Fancy winter brands are in demand. The stock of the latter is scarce and must advance, as it cannot be bought here for the price it is now selling at. Low grades are reported slow sale. Buckwheat flour is scarce, and selling readily at 5c. The following are the ruling figures of the market: Fancy winter, $8 75; Ohio brands, $8 00@8 25; Indiana brands, $8 50; Standard brands spring, $7 50. Buckwheat flour, $9 50@10 00. Receipts 1,540 bbls.

FEED—Bolted corn meal 75c ₩ bushel; chopped rye $1 85; chopped corn $1 35; chopped corn and oats $1 40; shorts $1 00; middlings $1 75@1 80; second $1 35.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 72@75c per lb to the trade, with the usual advance for jobbing lots.

FISH—White fish at $5 50 per half barrel; mackerel, shore, $20@22 per barrel; No. 1 bay $17@18; No. 2 shore, medium, $12, extra $14; No. 3 large, in small packages, $4 75 and $7 in barrels; new cod fish $6 50@7 for medium; new Labrador split $8 50@9 00; new Labrador $7 50.

GROCERIES—The disagreeable weather of yesterday rendered outdoor operations very unpleasant and business was therefore rather limited. There is nothing new to report. Prices remain firm, and money market working as closely as at any time this season. We believe the first of January will bring a very desirable change, both as respects a revival of business, and an easing up of the money market. We annex quotations of actual sales:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 9½c; Revl, G & Co, C, 10½c; Wood's yellow 10½c; Knight's extra C 11½c; Hayemeyer & Co's yellow C 11c; H & E, extra C, 12½c; Monumental C 12c; W. W & Co's extra C 12½c; Calvert's do 12½c; Calvert's B 12½c; do A 13c; granulated 13½c; powdered 13½c; crushed 13½c; P R 10@11½c; Demarara 11½c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio coffee 24½c; prime 23@23½c; good 21@21½c; fair 20@20½; roasted, loose, 24½c; roasted, in packages, 25c.

Syrups—Orleans—prime 80c; choice 85c; Union 75c; H & E extra 55c; do fancy 65c; Revere 55c; maple 60c; extra maple 65c; common 25@50c.

Rice—Carolina 8½@9c; Rangoon 7½@7½c.

GRAIN—Below we give the receipts of wheat, corn, barley and oats since our last report:

Wheat, sacks	825	Corn, sacks	1,200
Oats, sacks	699	Barley, sacks	608

The receipts of wheat, oats, barley and rye at the Grain Elevator, computed by bushels, for Tuesday, December 17, were as follows:

Wheat, bushels	1,479	Barley, bushels	2,644
Rye, bushels	1,132	Oats, bushels	1,426

As remarked above receipts of wheat are meager and prices are stiffer and higher for present delivery. We give the following as the ruling figures of the market for spot—futures would not command these figures: Pure white and amber $1 85; choice red winter $1 75. Oats are in good demand at 44c for white and 42c for mixed;stock on hand extremely light. Corn—Yellow, shelled, 60c; ear 58c; the stock is light and meets ready sale. Rye held at 85c. Barley—Spring 85@90c; fall 95@98c.

HAY—The receipts are in excess of the demand, and prices are weak though no lower. Sales were made in the Allegheny yards at $38@42. Baled hay can be purchased on track at $28@32 as to quality.

HOMINY—We are reported an active trade at $4 25@4 50 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—The stocks of 1872 are scarce and in demand at 36@40c; 1871s at 10@12c.

HONEY—Sales in a small way at 35@40c ₩ lb.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00 ₩ bbl; eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra, 70@73c; No 2 60c per gall.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands are in good demand at 12c ₩ lb.

ONIONS—Silver skins are held at $3 00@3 25 ₩ bbl; yellow $2 75; reds $2 00@2 50.

POTATOES—Peachblows 78@80c ₩ bush; Jersey sweets $5 00@5 25 ₩ bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens at 50@55c ₩ pair; dressed 13@14c ₩ lb; dressed turkeys 16@18c.

RAGS—Held at 3½@3½c ₩ lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 00 ₩ case of 6 doz.

SEEDS—Flaxseed $1 85@1 90.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines 90@93c ₩ gall.

WOOL—Following are the ruling figures of the market:

Fair fleece	60@65	Medium fleeces	65@70
Unwashed	60@62	Common fleece	60@00
Coming	60@65	Pulled wools	35@38

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

December 17.—We quote Pittsburgh by the dray load at 20c ₩ bushel and 15c ₩ bushel by the barge load, afloat; Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy retail at 18c ₩ bushel; Kentucky varieties at 16@18 for nut and lump respectively, and anthracite at $10@10 50 ₩ ton.

CINCINNATI.

December 17.—We have had a firm market, with a good demand all the week, at the annexed rates:

Youghiogheny, per bushel, delivered	00@24c
Cannel, per bushel, delivered	00@24c
Ohio river, per bushel, delivered	00@20c
Kanawha, per bushel, delivered	00@22c
Gas coke, at yards	00@12c
Gas coke, delivered	14@16c
Hard coke, delivered	00@18c

MEMPHIS.

December 13.—Prices are $1 10 delivered for Pittsburgh and $1 20 for cannel. To steamers, 70c ₩ box for Pittsburgh and 80c for lower Ohio species.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

December 17.—The market for the articles under this heading is rather weak, and prices in general are lower, as will be seen by the following quotations:

PIG IRON—

Hanging Rock, No 1 foundry	$58 00@59 00
Hanging Rock, No 2 foundry	55 00@56 00
Tennessee, No 1 foundry	57 00@58 00
Tennessee, No 2 foundry	54 00@55 00
Tennessee mill	50 00@51 00
Missouri stone coal, No 1 foundry	57 00@58 00
Missouri stone coal, No 2 foundry	54 00@55 00
Missouri stone coal, mill	49 00@50 00
Car wheels, Hecla	65 00@67 00
Car wheel, Red river	63 00@65 00
Car wheel iron, Dover	60 00

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 Milwaukee $1 21. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 25½c. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No 2, mixed, 34c. Rye—demand fair at lower rates; No 1, 64½c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2, 67c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake more active and higher at $33 00. Pig iron quiet; Scotch $44@48; American $43@45. Bar steady at $120. Russia sheet firmly held at $15 50@16 00, gold. Nails dull; cut $5 50; clinch $7 00@7 50; horse shoe 21@23c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—Flour steady; superfine $4 50@5 50. Wheat quiet; red $1 80@1 85; amber $1 90. Rye nothing doing. Corn steady; old, yellow, 66c. Oats dull; white 49@51c. Whisky firm at 97c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 18, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Wednesday, Dec. 18	1,440	4,400	6,200	15	...

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Wednesday, Dec. 18	700	4,700	2,600	15	...

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle light, of those intended for sale at this market, and fair of through stock for the East. The number of buyers in attendance hardly so large as usual. Trade opened this morning with the country buyers taking hold at about last week's figures, but unwilling to pay any advances. Sellers did not expect to sell at increased figures, and of course with this feeling the market ruled moderately active on common cattle. The prime grades were in light supply; notwithstanding this eastern buyers are bearing down and trade is slow and dull, with prices off from ¼ to ½c.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,400 lbs do $6 50@6 75; extra 1,300 lbs do $6 00@6 25; prime 1,200 lbs do $5 50@5 75; fair 1,100 lbs do $5 00@5 25; fair 1,000 lbs do $4 50@4 75; common $3 50@4 00; stockers $3 75@4 25; cows $3 00@4 00; bulls $2 50@3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs to-day were fair. The market continues slow. Philadelphia buyers are purchasing but little stock in this market at present, getting most of their [illegible] Baltimore. [illegible] Yorkers are purchasing some, but not enough to cause much animation or life in the trade. At this writing the extreme range of prices is from $3 90 to $4 20, classed as follows:

Extra Philadelphia $4 20; prime Philadelphia $4 10@4 15; prime Yorkers $4 00; common $3 90.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day was heavy. In quality the arrivals were generally good. Trade, owing to the increased supply, rules slow, and buyers were offish, wanting to purchase at lower figures. Market closed dull at the following rates:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; extra 85 lbs, fine wool, $4 75@5 25; fair 80 lbs, fine wool, $4 00@4 50; common $3 50@4 00.

SALES.

Following will be found some sales made to-day which will give the reader a fair idea of the state of the market.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
CATTLE.					
15	17,840	$4 65	3	2,490	$4 60
2	2,410	4 50	14	15,910	5 10
19	19,7[illegible]0	5 00	19	22,240	5 50
15	15,680	5 25	1 bull	2,000	5 37
18	20,510	5 00	1	1,210	5 00
1	1,110	4 50	20	18,210	4 60
HOGS.					
68	15,730	4 00	104	24,980	4 40
[illegible]	12,120	4 00	15	3,850	4 00
61	13,330	4 00	118	27,910	4 60
56	15,920	4 00	55	13,800	4 15
74	16,960	4 20	313	95,080	4 10
SHEEP.					
87	7,120	5 12	12	1,080	5 12
[illegible]	9,270	5 25	270	27,170	5 60
[illegible]	15,560	5 40	215	per head	2 50

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 19, 1872.

REMARKS.—The crude oil market at the various points continues in a very demoralized condition, and prices have further declined, with sales at a very low figure. Parker's closed weak at $2 75 ₩ bbl, with sales made during the day at $2 77@2 80@2 90. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was steady but not very active. Previous prices were maintained. It seems to us that refiners have a way of conducting the operations entirely different from the crude men; that is they never let prices go to the same point, comparatively speaking. For instance, standard brands are held at 27c for Philadelphia or New York delivery, the same price that was obtained when raw oil was selling at 75c ₩ bbl higher than at the present time.

OIL BARRELS

Market quiet and prices unchanged; city $2 12@2 15; country $2 05@2 08.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 18.—The *Herald* says: There is less pinky feeling, but a still further decline, spot going down to $3 20 on Upper Creek. Futures are in better demand at lower rates, buyers, December, on Upper road sells at $3 40 and $3 35. Market quiet and dull at the close. Sales:

500 bbls Upper Creek, spot	$3 20
500 bbls Upper Creek	3 20
1,000 bbls delivery 24th	3 25
1,000 bbls B. O. December	3 40
1,000 bbls B. O. December	3 35
1,000 bbls S O. December	3 35
1,000 bbls regular	3 35
500 bbls Oil City, spot	3 35
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 30
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 25
500 bbls Oil City, spot	3 20

NEW YORK, December 18, Closing 17.—Market weaker. Crude in bulk sold at 11½c at the close, and sales of 3,000 bbls, for January at 12c; 2,000 bbls January at 11½c. Refined is held at old prices. No business. No sellers under 27½c; but small lots are offering at lower prices. Cases are quoted nominally at 30c. Naphtha nominal at 16½@17c. Philadelphia delivery entirely nominal.

TITUSVILLE, December 18.—Market dull and nothing doing; spot $3 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 18.—No market here.

OIL CITY, December 18.—Market dull and inactive at $3 25; lower road $3 05@3 10; upper road $3 25@3 30.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—Market dull; S W 27c; crude 11c; cases 31c; December 27c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

ROUSEVILLE, December 18.—Market dull at $2 95@3 00.

TITUSVILLE, December 18.—Market dull at $3 15@3 20.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—Crude in bulk 11c; in barrels 16½c. Market dull.

PARKER'S, December 18.—Market nominally $2 75.

OIL CITY, December 18.—Market dull; quoted at $3 15 ₩ barrel.

TIDIOUTE, December 18.—Market nominally $2 90.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Crude oil 11c; refined oil 26c ₩ gallon.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
H McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	946
O J Greer	Hutchinson Oil Works	530
Wm Stewart	Oleopolis Oil Works	74
W Stewart	Eureka Oil Works	74
J Bennett	Riverside Oil Works	79
Thomas Hackett	Fairview Oil Works	451
Fisher Bros	Fisher Bro	80
N W Stevenson	Eagle Oil Works	574
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	160
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works	403
O J Greer	Cosmos Oil Works	470
Jack & Moorhead	Citizens' Oil Works	377
W Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	240

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	1,509	Hutchinson Oil Works	530
Oleopolis Oil Works	74	Fairview Oil Works	451
Eureka Oil Works	74	Eagle Oil Works	574
Riverside Oil Works	79	Cosmos Oil Works	470
Fisher Bro	80	Citizens' Oil Works	377
Sunbeam Oil Works	240		
Total			4,451

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 18, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No 1 $1 20; No 2 $1 12½@1 12⅝. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 30½@30½c, spot; 30½c seller January. Oats dull; No 2, 25c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2, 63@63½c. Barley firm and in fair demand; at No 2, 63½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $11 75. Lard quiet at 7 16@7½c, cash or seller January. Green hams demand good at full price, or 6⅝c for 18 lbs average; shoulders 3½c.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 91c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Cotton in limited request; middling upland 20½c; sales of futures 15,200 bales; December 19⅞@19⅞c; January 19 9-16@19 9-16c; February 19⅝@19⅝c; March 19⅞@20c; April 20⅜@20⅜c; May 20⅝@20⅝c; June 20 13-16@20⅞c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $5 90@6 25; white wheat, extra, $7 90@8 65; extra Ohio, $7 00@8 25; St. Louis $7 10@11 00. Rye flour steady at $4 80@6 30. Whisky dull and firmer at 99@$1 00. Wheat dull and heavy, with a very limited export demand; No. 2 spring $1 45; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 52@1 56. Rye scarce and firmer; choice western 95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; steamer, mixed western, 65@65½c; sail do, 66c. Oats lower; new, western mixed, 45@48c; white 47½c @50c. Eggs dull and in buyer's favor; western 34@35c. Hay firm and shipping at $100@110. Hops scarce and firm at 40@50c for New York 1872; 37@47c for eastern and western. Leather quiet and firm at 28@31c; Orinoco 27@28½c. Wool very quiet and firm; pulled 52@61c. Coffee quiet; Rio 15½@18¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9⅛@9⅝c; Cuba 9@9⅛c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 56@65c. Petroleum—Crude 11½@12½c; refined 26@27½c. Provisions—Mess pork unchanged. Beef unchanged. Cut meats lower; shoulders, January 4⅞@5c; spot 4⅞c. Middles active and lower; long clear, spot, 6⅝c; short clear, January and February, 7⅝c. Lard lower: No 1 to prime steam 7½@7⅝c; kettle 7 13-16@8 1-16; January 7⅝c. Butter active; western 10@16c. Cheese dull and heavy at 11@11½c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day including 73 cars to arrive, 2,280 head, making the total for the week thus far 5,627 head, or 331 cars, against 342 cars same time last week; market dull at last week's closing rates; fair attendance of buyers whose views of the market are far below that of holders; large quantities of poor fresh beef slaughtered West and sent to Eastern markets, together with a large amount of hog offals offering at this season, have seriously affected the consumption of good fresh beef, when to these is added the heavy accumulations of live cattle, competition is more than the cattle market can bear; about 1,000 head were disposed of to-day; sales 618 Illinois steers, 1,047 to 1,368 lbs, at $4 50@6 50; 48 Ohio do, 1,453 lbs, at $6 25; 55 Texan do, 1,139 lbs, at $4 50; 36 Nebraska do, 1,083 lbs, at $3 50; 32 Michigan do, 1,187 to 1,212 lbs, at $4 25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 2,000 head, making a total for the week of 4,600 head against 5,200 head same time last week; market dull at ½c advance on all grades over last week's prices; sales 406 Michigan sheep, 86 to 94 lbs, at $5 20; 461 Illinois sheep, 87 to 106 lbs, at $5; 128 Canadian sheep, 141 lbs, at $5 62½; 75 Canada lambs, 94 lbs, at $6 62½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including 37 cars to arrive, 9,300 head, making a total for the week thus far 23,300 head, against 17,300 head same time last week; market dull at shade off from yesterday's prices; supply in excess of demand; desirable hogs, averaging 180 to 300 lbs, at $3 85 to $4 00; sales 2,000 head Ohio and Indiana hogs, 196 to 228 lbs, at $4.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 19⅝c. Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat scarce and firm; No 2 red winter $1 60@1 62. Rye scarce and firm; sales of No 2 at 80c. Other grains firm and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Eggs—Demand good at full prices, or 33c. Mess pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal; steam 7½c; kettle 7⅝c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 3⅝c; clear sides 5⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders dull at 4⅞@5c; clear rib sides 8⅛c. Green hams firm at 7¾@8⅛c, 14 to 16 pounds average; shoulders 3½c; sides 4½c. Hogs active at $3 65@3 77½; sales at $3 70@3 75. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 86c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Business very quiet to-day operations having been restricted by the snow storm. The outer demand for goods from the interior continues satisfactory. Market for cotton goods quiet but steady in price; Massachusetts L 34 inch brown sheetings, which have been scarce, are again in supply at jobbing price, 10c. Amoskeag 46 inch bleached sheetings are now 18c. Canton flannels active and medium grades scarce. Corsets jeans more in request and firm. Woolens dull. Foreign goods show no improvement; kid gloves and millinery silks are selling very low at auction.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—Cotton steady, with a moderate demand; low middling 18½c. Flour in fair demand; extra family $6 25. Wheat firm at $1 40@1 55. Corn—demand light; white 42c. Oats in moderate demand at 31c. Rye dull. Hogs very active; extreme $3 75@4 00. Provisions steady. Mess pork nominally $12 50. Bacon—demand light; shoulders 5½@5½c; clear rib sides 8⅛c. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders 3⅞c. Green hams 7⅛c. Lard firm and in fair demand; strictly choice, leaf tierces, 7⅞c. Whisky firm, with a moderate demand, at 90c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 18.—Cotton—demand light but holders firm; good ordinary 17⅛c; low middling 18⅛c. Flour in good demand at $6@10 00. Corn meal firm at $3 20. Grain quiet and unchanged. Hay and bran steady and unchanged. Bulk meats and lard quiet and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 18.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Michigan $1 65½; amber Michigan $1 60½. Corn dull; high mixed, new, 37c; low mixed 38½c. Oats dull; No 2 33c. Mess pork firm at $12. Lard 7½@7½c. Hogs $4 40@4 62. Clover seed $5 15.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 18.—Flour steady. Wheat weak and nominally lower; No 2 red winter held at $1 67@1 65. Corn dull; high mixed, 47c; yellow, 48c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and lower; standard white, car lots, 22½@23c; prime do 23½@24c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 18.—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm; mixed western 62c. Oats firm; mixed western 46@47c. Rye quiet at 75@80c. Provisions dull but unchanged. Western butter firm; choice roll 30c. Whisky strong at $1 00.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—Rain checks business. Corn—mixed 50c; white 55c. Lard firmer; tierce 8½@8¾c; keg 9½@9¾c. Molasses active and firm; fair to choice 50@65c. Whisky scarce and firm; Louisiana 94c; Cincinnati $1. Others unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—Cotton quiet; sales 6,000 bales; good ordinary 18⅛@18⅛c; low middling 19⅛@19⅛c; middlings 19⅝c; middling Orleans 20c; receipts 3,481 bales; exports—Liverpool 16,190 bales; Boston 2,039 bales; stock 159,708 bales.

FELL'S PATENT SALVE,

Manufactured by JACOB FELL, of Uniontown, Pa., for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Old Sores. It is of a very healing nature, containing no ingredients of an injurious character, and having qualities possessed by no other salve ever offered to the public. It has been successfully used all over Europe for the last thirty years, never failing to produce a cure, though but recently patented in this country. For sale at McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S, Market street, and corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅝.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

Money market stringent at 1½ to ¼ per cent. per day, and closing at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull at 109 long, and 110½ short sight.

GOLD.

Gold weak and declining from 112 to 111⅝, closing at the latter bid and 111¾ asked under a squeeze in cash gold. Loaning rates were 5-16 to flat for use. Clearings $80,000,000. Treasury disbursements $125,000. The Treasury commences on the 21st to pay the January interest without rebate.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments about an ⅛ lower and dull.

U. S. 6s, 1881, cps	117⅜	5-20s, 1867	116⅜
5-20s, 1862	112⅜	5-20s, 1868, cps	116
5-20s, 1864	112⅜	New 5 per cents	110⅜
5-20s, 1865	113	10-40s, cps	109⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	115⅜	Currency 6s	112⅜

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet and a fraction lower.

Missouri 6s	94⅜	Virginia, old	47
Tennessee, old	79⅜	North Carolina, old	34
Tennessee, new	80⅜	North Carolina, new	20
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks generally strong. There was animation in Pacific Mail, which fluctuated as follows: 76, 74⅜, 77⅛, 76⅜, 77⅜, 76⅜, 79, 78⅜, 80⅜ to 81, closing at the latter price. No proposition was made for the issue of bonds at Director's meeting to day. The company's statement showing three and a quarter million cash and cash assets after paying three millions for the new steamers; contrary to street rumors there was no change in the Presidency or Directors, and reports of loss of an additional steamer prove mere stock jobbing rumors. Western Union also active, and advanced from 79⅜ to 80⅜, closing at 80⅜. Erie exceptionally weak and lower, in sympathy with the London market, where it is believed the Company will not declare a dividend on preferred shares. The rest of the list is dull, with fluctuations of but ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. The whole market closed firm. New Jersey Central Road has given notice that it will on the twentieth of January exchange 50,000 shares full paid stock for the same amount of scrip stock allotted in October, 1871. Subscription for 33,000 shares New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph at par, $100, opened in London and is supposed to be the basis of half a million pounds sterling bills sold this week.

Canton	101	St. Paul	54
W. U. Tel. Company	80⅜	Do pref	77⅜
Quicksilver	45⅜	Wabash	72
Adams Express	93	Ft. Wayne	93⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co	87⅜	Chicago and Alton	110
United States Express	81⅜	Do pref	112
Pacific Mail	80	Ohio and Mississippi	47⅜
New York Central	97⅜	Burlington and Quincy	115
Erie	52⅜	Lake Shore	94⅜
Harlem	117	Panama	35
Do pref	125	Illinois Central	124
Michigan Central	114	Union Pacific	37⅜
Northwestern	82	Central Pacific	102⅜
Northwestern pref	85⅜	Hartford and Erie	8⅜
Rock Island	110⅜	Banker's bills	9

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure From New York.

1872.

Westphalia	December 19	Hamburg
Canada	December 21	Liverpool
Celtic	December 21	Liverpool
California	December 21	Liverpool
City of Paris	December 21	Liverpool
Atlantic	December 25	Liverpool
Manhattan	December 25	Liverpool
Holsatia	December 26	Hamburg
Adriatic	December 28	Liverpool
Australia	December 28	Liverpool
City of Limerick	December 28	Liverpool
St. Laurent	December 28	Liverpool
Arragon	December 28	Bristol

1873.

Cuba	January 1	Liverpool
Wisconsin	January 1	Liverpool
Iowa	January 1	Liverpool
Thuringia	January 2	Hamburg
Scythia	January 8	Liverpool
Nevada	January 8	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 18, 1872.

River closed, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 32 at 4 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 18, 1872.

River closed, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 33 at 6 P. M. G.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 18.—Cloudy and cool. River about stationary. Arrived—Westwind, Evansville; La Belle, New Orleans. Departed—Kit Carson, Cairo; Clarksville, White River.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—No arrivals. Departed—James Howard, Louisville; Glasgow, and Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis; Jno. B. Maude, Ohio; City; P. W. trader, Memphis. Raining all day.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE weather yesterday was changeable. In the morning there was a snow storm that lasted for some time. Later in the day it became cold. Matters on the landing remain unchanged. The steamers Exchange, Ironsides, Belle Vernon and Anna are receiving, but will not venture out until there is a change.

THE Arkansas is so low that all the large catfish are emigrating to the Mississippi.

BOATS are refusing to take cotton from Memphis to New Orleans at two dollars per bale.

THE one-half interest of the John Lumsden will be sold at public auction in Cairo on the 28th inst.

A VEIN of pure anthracite coal five feet thick has been lately found near the head of the Arkansas river.

LE COX, a popular and well known Louisville and New Orleans steamboat steward, died in New Orleans on Monday.

CAPT. JOHN DOYLE, late of the wrecking-boat service, has gone into the life insurance business in Belleville, Illinois.

THERE is so much cotton at Vicksburg for transportation that the regular packets are unable to carry it, and outside boats come in for a share.

CAPTAIN J. RICE WILSON, an *ante bellum* McCracken steamboat clerk, is running successfully a hotel at Paducah, on the Kinnikinnick plan.

CAPT. REESE DUGAN, of the Eckert, has contracted to take out of the river at Cairo the railroad iron which recently fell in by the caving of the bank.

THE venerable mother of pilot Ed McClean died at Carthage a day or two ago. She was nearly seventy years of age, and took rank among the early settlers of Hamilton county.

PAT. WALSH, the new Commissioner of Police at Nashville, is an old boatman. He was bar-keeper on the old Emma, Capt. Kinney's boat, pilot on the Rose of Sharon, and clerk of the China.

WHITE RIVER, with 30 inches from Jacksonport down, and Arkansas, with but 17 inches below the Bluff, could not be worse, and all Southern tributaries are barely passable for the very lightest boats.

CAPT. J. H. THARP, of Owensboro, has a flatboat in the mouth of Green river loaded with 25,000 pipe-stems, destined for the New Orleans market. The boat draws 4½ feet of water, and is awaiting a rise.

BELOW Memphis the river is getting troublesome, and it is an easy matter for boats to find bottom. At Reeves's bar there are but six feet, five feet ten inches at Horn Lake, and over six feet at the bars below there.

VALUABLE discoveries are being made daily on account of the low water. Cairo has found two new rocks in the river, and if proper researches were instituted no doubt the wrecks of a good many steamers could be found near that city.

CAPT. ROBERT BROWN, one of the Ben Franklin's pilots, has a son, aged fifteen years, born, raised, and now residing in Rising Sun, Indiana, who is six feet one inch in height, and weighs one hundred and sixty pounds. He's a whopper.

IN TOWN.—Commodore Adam Jacobs was in the city yesterday. He looks well—just about the same as he did thirty years ago when he made his first trip as Captain of the Alps. The Commodore is one of nature's noblemen in the true acceptation of the term.

FREIGHT RATES from New Orleans to Shreveport are two and one-third card rates of 1868, of which the following is the basis: Flour, $4 per bbl; pork, $8 per bbl; whisky, $10; bacon by the cask, $20; sugar by the hogshead, $30 and measurement freight, 30c per foot. Cotton from Shreveport to New Orleans is carried at $10 per bale.

JOHN L. DOWLER, of Beardstown, Illinois, has received an order from Pittsburgh, Pa., for a pair of his patent wheels, to put on a boat now building there. The Beardstown Illinoisan says its pen kindles with the glad prophecy that the steamboat interest is to receive a powerful impulse by the effectiveness and economy of the Dowler wheel.

WALKER & NELLIS have sold their late purchase, the stern-wheel Glasgow, to Overton & Steel, of Hickman, Kentucky, for $8,575, just $1,000 more than they paid for her. Since the sale, although no repairs have been put upon her, Nellis says she is worth fully $8,000, being a much better boat than she was thought to be. She will be used as a transfer in the interest of the Green Line.

FOR more than a week past a paragraph has been traveling the round of the river papers to the effect that Congress has passed a law allowing towboats to carry 150 pounds steam. It is untrue. A bill permitting towboats on the Mississippi to carry 150 pounds steam passed the Senate. The House did not pass it, but introduced amendments which extend its operations to the entire country, and provides that for one year after the passage of the act there shall be a suspension of any present legal provision requiring the use of lock up safety valves, recording steam gauges, pipes to carry steam into the holds of vessels, low water indicators, and testing pipes.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Picayune* of Friday says: Ice made its first appearance here yesterday, but soon melted on the advance of the day. The Ouachita Belle arrived with a full load of cotton, and we notice many bales covered with sleet. The officers of the arriving steamers report the weather as very cold, and the trees and plants covered with ice. The lower landing is still full of sugar and molasses and more arriving every day, in large quantities, and are only awaiting for more buyers from the West to cause the up river steamers to leave with full loads. The James Howard for the Ohio river and Bismarck for St. Louis, to leave on Saturday, are at the lower landing receiving their cargoes. The May Lowry came from the docks yesterday all O. K. and is to leave to-morrow for Red river. The James Howard is unloading at the Thalia street wharf. The Southwestern left for Vicksburg for a load of cotton.

The same paper of Saturday says: The John Howard went to the docks yesterday. Capt. Perry thinks she is not hurt, but wants to be satisfied, and for that reason he had her put in dock. She will be out again in time to leave on Tuesday. The Howard's cotton was all recovered excepting forty-eight bales, which were torn by negroes in the neighborhood where the accident occurred.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Pitts Loco Works, 1 car lumber; Totten & Co, 5 cars broken castings; Jno J Petit, 26 bbls apples; Wm Flacus, 2 hides, 2 skins; W Young, 5 bxs knitting machines; W J Junker, lot mdse; W W Parker, lot picture frames; H Bergerst, 15 bxs fruit; R S Davis & Co, 1 box books; J Fullerton & Sons, 1 box cigars; W G Henderson, 6 bbls syringe, 1 box do; Lippincott & B, 1 case springs; J F Hagan, 29 bbls apples, etc; J Porterfield, 10 doz brooms; Jno Henkle, 12 bbls apples, Bricker & Co, 116 bags barley, 9 do oats; J S Canfield, 81 bxs and jars; Hamnit & Son, 6 rolls leather; Dilworth Bros, 30 doz brooms; A P Townsend, 19 kgs rivets, 1 cask do; J Old, 14 grates; J B & A Murdoch, 9 bbls potatoes; F W Jenkins & Bro, 300 do flour; J A Graff, 58 do apples; N J Bradin, 52 boxes cheese; W Schulze, 36 bbls apples; J Wilson, 1 bx butter, 1 kg eggs; Reed & co, 1 bx w soap; G W McClure, 13 bgs rye flour; Hentz & S, 8 boxes g ware; House & H, 60 sks eggs; Woodworth & D, 100 boxes cheese, 4 d hogs, 8 bags seeds; J F Picking, 1 tub mincemeat; Voigt, M & co, 1 bbl dried hides, 346 bush potatoes; T O Jenkins, 200 bbls flour; A Flint Glass co, 300 pigs lead; J & W Farley, 59 bales hay; John Ross, 62 do straw; S Lissberger, 1 car steel; F Sellers & co, 3,750 green hams; Stonck, McC & co, 100 bbls flour; E H Myers, 1,250 green hams; Schnelback & H, 1 car middlings; Wm Holmes, 1 do barrels; Haworth & D, 100 bbls flour; J H Hurlbut, 40 sales hay; Mullin & M, 1 car s iron; Loh & Cooley, 340 bush potatoes; Louis Hefing, 1 car hay; G H Blum, lot cider and apples; Jno Klappner, lot do do; Laing & McK, 2 cars hay; Scott Wilson, 1 horse; Dilworth Bros, 10 bbls flour; Cunl Hull, 111 hides; Graff, B & co, 2 cars lime stone; Wm Mullins, 80 oil bbls; Walker & Cooper, 25 tcs p hams; Wm Haslage & co, 10 bbls oat meal; Milligan, H & co, 15 do starch; Henry Rea, Jr, 7 tubs butter; S Lindsay, Jr, & co, 100 bbls flour.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—F S Schurick, 1 car heading; Hack & Schiveter, 1 car bran; R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour; H Cordier, 1 car staves; J E Schwartz, 200 sks silver ore; Jas Craig, 1 car lime; J Hippley, 32 hogs; C A Wamcastle, 1 car staves; C G McMillen, 1 car pipe; Yeastley, Kepp & Co, 1 car flour and feed; R Knox & Son, 1 car corn and oats, 1 do hay; Harbaugh, M & O, 5 cars lime stone; Jos Craig, 10 tile; A Bradley, 11 bbls, 1 box butter; J C Meyers, 8 kegs butter; Isabella Furnace Co, 1 car fire brick 3 do limestone; J Craig, 6 bbls clay; M Hasley, 2 do apples; R Carson, 6 sks butter; Wm Stewart, 16 sks potatoes; Geo Westlake, 1 car heading; Johnson & McF, 2 cars hay; Brooks, B & Co, 100 oil bbls; Lew & McD, 10 bbls flour; Thompson & L, 1 car feed; S Moon, 4 kegs and 1 bbl apples, 1 bbl cider; 1 kg farina; Gilmore & Co, 2 cars wheat.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Hotns & Mable, 1 bx mdse; J Henderson & Bro, 3 bbls alcohol; Lemon & Weise, 3 pkgs furniture; H Riddle, Son & co, 3 d hogs; W H Graff & co, 2 do, 4 bbls dried apples; Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour, 400 sks do; McElroy & co, 18 bbls paper; Dorrington Bros, 40 bbls flour, 240 sks do; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Spear & Glenn, 1 car corn; Hitchcock, McC & co, 1 do; F W Jenkins & Bro, 300 sks flour, 100 bbls do; Bailey, F & co, 975 pigs lead; Dilworth Bros, 7 hhds sugar; Scott & Gisal, 1 car hay; G Gordon & co, 1 do; Voigt, M & co, 75 bbls herring; Chaunter, H & co, 40 bales straw; Kennedy C & co, 18 bales cotton; Logan, Gregg & co, 17 bxs handles; J Woodwell & co, 21 do; Whitmore, Wolf & co, 3 do; Barton & K, 55 bbls oil.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Isabella Furnace Co, 3 cars limestone; Myers & Armor, 33 doz shovel handles; Jno S Dimon, 3 bbls apples; O Kimmell, 8 do do; C Howard & Son, 7 cars stone; Wm Garrett, 1 car lumber; Seibert & Berg, lot hides; Jno Hoffman, lot calves; Star Brick Co, 1 car clay; J O Johnston, 1 bx gun barrels; S S Marvin, 1 bbl crackers, 1 cut tea; J Gillespie & co, 1 bx moulding; T B Young & co, 1 bx mdse; Jarvis, H & co, 6 cist pumps, 3 forces do, 18 links, 1 pkg hardware; Jno White, Jr, 2 tubs butter, 1 pail do; Lindsay, S & E, 3 bx h ware; Thos Hare & Bro, 6 bbls do; Wainwright & co, 26 bales hops; Jno White, 14 do do; H King & co, 1 bag seed; Tate, M & Tate, lot gas fixtures; T Washburger, 1 bbl oil; T M King, 12 pcs castings; A Sarrish & co, 6 qrs beef; T Jenny, 5 rolls leather, 1 box sundries; A McClure & co, lot bows and tins; L J Blanchard, lot poultry, &c; Scott & Gisal, 1 car hay; Lavie & Hay, 1 bag other lea; E S Goodwin, 7 pkgs mdse; Wm Hoffman, 3 calves; S Warren, 2 coops geese, 1 do chickens, 4 sacks corn; E & O Maglan, 3 bxs c fruit; Schomaker & co, 1 bag coffee; W E Schmertz, 1 bx shoes; J Casery & co 34 beef hides; McHenry & H, 11 bags bags; G A Williams, 9 pkgs mdse; Pitts Acid Works, 40 cast i rings, 41 pcs tile; C Buckne, lot h h goods; G H Anderson, 1 roll leather; G W Glass, 1 car lumber; E & C Mackie, 16 pkgs canned goods.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Heath & S, 1 car lumber; Stack & S, 1 do do; Maloney & L, 1 do car p iron; Jacob Winsler & co, 1 do do; Zug & co, 4 do p iron; Central Refining co, 4 cars oil bbls; Citizens' Refining co, 3 do do; Pitts, Va and Charleston R R, 1 car pipe; M W Sackett & co, 1 bx brackets; S Ewart & co, 25 cases tobacco; Thos McCoy, 8 bxs fish; O Yeager & co, 1 bbl b saws, 2 do b buck; Jas B Lyon & co, 100 bbls lime; Lemon & W, 18 bundle chairs; Henez & Noble, 17 bxs catsup; J B Thompson & co, 3 bbls and 1 box fish; Rogers & B, 10 bbls scrap iron; J H Dixon, 1 box fish; John W Morrison, 4 racks wood; Wm Flaccus & Son, lot hides; J S Dilworth & co 1 half chest tea; Head, Carson & co, 3 kegs butter, 15 crocks do, 5 bbls do, 1 keg do; J Hippley, 11 dressed hogs; Wal-

Jace, Cavitt & co, 1 bx ware; Houck, McCague & co, 50 kegs p barley; Knox & Orr, 10 do do; McIntyre & Brand, 1 bbl o meal; 1 keg cr wheat; Lewis, O & P, 1 do nails; Bricker & co, 10 d hogs; P Duff & Son, 164 bags f seed, 4 d hogs; E & W Jenkins, 2 cases cigars; J Shoab, 1 bx confec; M Hell, 1 pk c stuff; Jno Fullerton & Son, 2 cases cigars; Gill & Bro, 2 do boots; Voigt, M & co, 2 bbls beans, 5 d hogs.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	3	Paul Jones & Co, m	4
Wm Smith, m	4	Brown & Co, m	1
Byers, McC & Co, m	8		
Total			20

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	1	Caughey & Hailman, m	1
J W Porter, m	7		
Total			9

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, o	10	Lewis, O & P, m	3
Wm Smith, m	1	J Moorhead, m	2
Total			16

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Soho Furnace, o	8	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	2
Lucy Furnace Co, o	20	Reese, G & Co, o	2
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	18	Wharton, Bros & Co, o	1
McKnight, P & Co, o	6	Everson, Graff & McC, o	4
McKnight & Co, o	21		
Total			82

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G Coal Co	19	S M Kier	23
Sable Coal Co	25	Armstrong, D. & Co	3
Total			70

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL..............................$100,000

PRIVILEGE..........................$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securites.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LAMBERT,	A. M. BROWN,
ANDREW MILLER,	S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF,	G. W. SCHMIDT,
WILLIAM NELSON,	D. P. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH,	G. W. RANKIN.
	H. A. WEAVER.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

CITY BANK,

Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL..............................$100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points in the United States and Canada.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIRECTORS—Dominick Ihmsen, Thos. Rourke, Patrick Kane, James Callery, Thomas Barnes, Charles Maginn, Theo. E. Tack, Terrence Campbell, James Phelan, H. A. Freyvogle, J. S. Adams, R. J. Grace, P. LaGoslion.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Directors:

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President Eagle Cotton Mills.
CHAS. F. WELLS, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.
ALFRED SLACK, of Slack & Shakes.
ROBT. PITCAIRN, Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.
JNO. CHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.
ROBT. J. ANDERSON, of Anderson & Woods.
GETER C. SHIDLE, of James Shidle & Son.
WM. SCOTT, Contractor.
WM. F. LANG, of Watt, Lang & Co.
RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
AARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company.
J. L. PIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.
GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

Shoe and Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL..............................$200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,	D. R. DAVIDSON,
WM. H. BROWN,	M. W. RANKIN,
C. FOLLANSBEE,	JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BORLAND,	JACOB S. REYMER,
	R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.....................President.
JOHN D. FRASER.......................Cashier.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.
Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.
Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

BRADLEY.............................President.
VANKIRK.........................Vice President.
RUS CLARKE, JR.......................Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞ Sight Drafts on London.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INMAN LINE.

Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	CITY OF MONTREAL,
CITY OF BRISTOL,	CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF RICHMOND,
CITY OF CHESTER,	CITY OF WASHINGTON.

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..............................$75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry..............................30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh..............................$41 00 U. S. currency.

Apply to

JOHN G. DALE, New York;
WM. BINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street, or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL,

Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL
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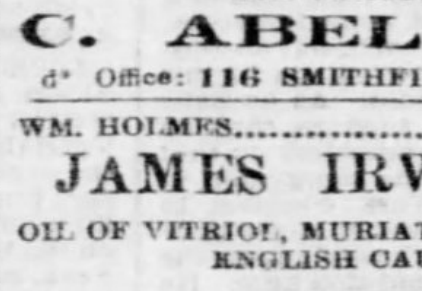

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ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES

Iron Roof Frames,

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON

Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

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FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON is increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used and safety from fire.

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HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,
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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.

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OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.

MILLS FOR GRINDING BRICK CLAY.
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

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BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.

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Offices—Lippincott Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.

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Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

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Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge,
PITTSBURGH

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN O 144

THE VERY LATEST.

GREELEY WILL CONTEST.

Further Testimony Adduced—The Contestants Will Push the Matter.

NEW YORK, December 18.—In the Surrogate's Court at West Chester, to-day, proceedings were resumed in proving Mr. Greeley's last will. Reginald Hart was the first witness. His testimony explained how the witness went to Dr. Choate's house on the afternoon of November 29, at the request of his (witness's) father to ascertain if the will had been executed. He was accompanied by a Mr. Haines. On reaching the house he saw Miss Ida Greeley and Mr. Stuart. Witness and they went into Mr. Greeley's room. Mr. Greeley recognized witness. Mr. Stuart had in his hands the last will of Mr. Greeley, written November 9th, and showing it to Mr. Greeley, asked him if it was his last will. Mr. Greeley answered "No." Mr. Hart then spoke to Mr. Greeley, calling his close attention to the will. Mr. Greeley raised his head from the pillow, looked at the will, and said, "Yes, it was his last." Mr. Greeley requested that Mr. Hart and Aunty Lamson should be the subscribing witnesses. Counsel for the contestant asked for a modification of the deed, which had been made by Ida Greeley in favor of her sister Gabrielle. It was produced, as previously reported. It deeds half the property to Gabrielle. Wm. E. Robinson, examined, produced a will written by Mr. Greeley, in September, 1857. It was not read. Nathan Barnes Greeley, brother of Mr. Greeley, was examined, but his testimony had reference only to the farm in Erie county, Pa. A release from the brother, and three sisters of Mr. Greeley were produced in court, in which they disavowed all pretension to any interest in Mr. Greeley's property. The testimony of Thomas N. Rooker showed that on the 2d of November Greeley's manner and language was such as to attract serious attention. On the 13th of November his manner and language were still more strange, and witness felt confident that Greeley was irrational. The contestants express a determination to push the proceedings to the end.

Arrest of One of the Bowles Bros. Banking Firm.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., December 18.—Charles S. P. Bowles, of the Paris banking house of Bowles Bros., was arrested at Ingleside, six miles from this city, last evening, at the suit of John H. Huber, of this city, charged with the misappropriation of $6,985 deposited with the firm. The case was heard before the Master in Chancery this afternoon, and Bowles held in temporary bail to appear in thirty days.

Mr. Bowles makes the following statement: On the 11th of October last he left London for the United States, and on his arrival at New York completed arrangements for the permanent relief of their business, the strain upon which was particularly great at that season from the large needs of Americans returning home. He then sailed for San Francisco. After his departure the arrangements made did not furnish relief in time, and the house of Bowles Brothers failed. He did not hear of the failure until he reached Acapulco, and learned of the arrest of his brother Robert on his arrival at San Diego. He continued his journey to San Francisco, and after two days rest at the latter place started by rail for Springfield, Mass., where he arrived Thursday last. That night the two brothers went to Ingleside, a hotel near Holyoke, and a telegram was sent making an appointment there for Monday with the counsel from both New York and Boston. This interview was continued until it was interrupted Tuesday afternoon by the arrest of Bowles. During these days there were present Charles Bowles, his brother; Gordon Bowles, his half brother; W. E. Stetson, Wm. Appleton, special partner; Mr. Dreyer, an officer of the Joint National agency, officially sent from London since the failure to represent in the United States its interests; Mr. Thomas E. Calvert, late Secretary to Bowles, and Wm. Derby, of Boston, and Beaman, of New York, as counsel. This consultation was held to ascertain as clearly as possible the exact condition of affairs and to determine what should be done to make all the assets in the most equitable manner available for the benefit of all creditors, and whether it was for the interest of all that Charles Bowles should return at once to London. Interrupted by the arrest and the necessity, therefore, to remain in Massachusetts, Bowles will not now go to London. He has had no opportunity as yet to protect himself against the charges which have been made upon him, and standing as the head of the house he desires particularly that the public will suspend judgment upon those who have been associated with him, and will only finally condemn him or them when they have heard the other side. He does not seek to deny the grave faults of his too extended management, but maintains his innocence of all crime and his ability to prove it.

Corner in the Money Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—Efforts have been made for the past few days to create an impression that certain bankers and speculators were working to create a corner in the money market of this city. Up to the present time the schemers have not succeeded in causing any panic, nor no remarkable strengency in the money market, and the conspirators will doubtless be foiled.

Subscriptions to Centennial Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—The sub-committee to secure stock to the Centennial Board of Finance met this afternoon. Favorable reports from all subcommittees were received, and there is no doubt that all the money required and much more will be forthcoming before it is needed.

Insect Exhibition.

An exhibition of insects is now attracting attention in Paris. It is conducted in the explanatory and instructive style. The insects exhibited are divided into classes—the useful and the noxious. At the head of the noxious insect stands, of course, the terrible phylloxera vastatrix, the destroyer of the vines. A label denotes its presence; but, as the *Temps* observes, this nightmare of vinegrowers, this wretch whom public indignation daily drags to the bar of the Academy of Sciences, on whose head a price is set, and for whose destruction in its peculiar habitant forty thousand francs will be given, has the appearance of a gray speck, about half the size of a pin's head. The department of useful insects presents a curious specimen of classification, as it includes a toad, a bat, a mole, and a number of birds. Over these last is a touching inscription, the sense of which it is most desirable that visitors from the country should deeply ponder: "Do not kill your friend." Unluckily, however, the partridge is an inmate of the case, on which the French critic of this interesting exhibition truly observes that this is asking too much forbearance, and settles the fate of both "insects" by deciding that the toad should be protected, but the partridge eaten.

The Origin of the "Editorial" in America.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The press is no longer what it was when Mr. Greeley began his career in this city, an unfriended, unknown, awkward and unpromising printer's lad. With the single exception of the *Evening Post*, not one of the so-called journals of that day was in the habit of commenting upon the topics of general interest. Advertisements, marine and police reports, the scanty news brought by the mails or by foreign ships, and communications from "Constant Reader," or from "Brutus" and "Agricola," constituted their contents. It was the fortune, we believe, of our venerable senior editor to introduce the practice of editorial comment on the affairs of the day, and the example was speedily followed by others, Colonel Stone, Major Noah, Charles King, and more lately by Mr. Greeley, who became one of the most earnest, able and conspicuous.

Pennsylvania Railroad Items.

The charter for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was approved April 13, 1864. "Letters patent" were granted February 5, 1847. The first election for directors was held March 30, 1847, and on the same day Samuel V. Merrick was elected President. He retired September 1, 1849, and was succeeded by William C. Patterson same day. Mr. Patterson continued in office until February 3, 1852, when J. Edgar Thompson became President, and has filled the office ever since, now nearly twenty-one years.

The business of the company this year will vastly exceed that of 1871. The gross earnings from January 1, 1872, to November 1, 1872, are $18,228,559. Last year during a similar period they aggregated $15,630,104, showing a balance in favor of 1872 of $2,549,455. This difference will be largely increased the two concluding months of the year.

The Stock Yards of St. Louis.

So much inconvenience and danger has been experienced by the citizens of St. Louis, in consequence of the custom of driving large herds of cattle and other animals rapidly through the city to the river, that they have at last set about making a determined effort to provide a remedy. Hitherto no sufficient accommodations have been provided for the shelter of the herds of Texan and Mexican cattle, which at certain seasons pass through the city in so great numbers; and their owners, being unable to hold them at that point, have hastened them to market without evincing a very tender regard for the lives and limbs of pedestrians. The building of the great railroad bridge across the Missouri was the first step toward a better state of affairs; but, in addition to this, it is now proposed to erect a complete system of stock yards, which shall afford shelter and feeding accommodations for the many thousands of live stock which are annually brought to the city.

A New and Shrewd Fraud.

The latest dodge in the market line, says the Chillicothe (Ohio) *Constitution*, is larded corn meal, or corn meal larded. This new article of commerce is sold for lard, and is composed of about equal quantities of genuine lard and fine white meal. The process of manufacture is to melt the lard and then add the meal, stirring them well together. The compound can be easily detected by its rough and grainy appearance. The meal is fully developed when the article is melted. When meal is selling at sixty cents a bushel and lard at twelve and a half cents per pound it does not require much of an arithmetician to count the profit. After this specimen of moral honesty, the Yankees must knock under with their wooden nutmegs and bass wood hams. Patent butter was bad enough, but corn meal lard is an advance in rascality.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY, it is said, consists of statistics. The annual number of marriages vary greatly in different countries. In England it is 64 in 1,000, and in France 57, while in Paris, where the people are not so much of a marrying people, the number is reduced to 52. We should say that the dispassionate natures of a northern climate account for the fact that there are only 36 marriages to every 1,000 people in Norway, if we did not find right across the way in Denmark that there are 59 marriages there to every 1,000 inhabitants. So the philosophers will have to look for some other explanation. There are general principles, however, which remain the same in all the countries. Men marry more frequently everywhere than women, because widowers marry in three or four times as many cases as widows. This is an eloquent refutation of the insult of Weller's warning to "beware of viders." The marriage statistics also show that the young men who marry under twenty almost invariably marry women who are much older; in middle life, the average ages of man and wife are about the same; in the sere and yellow leaf, old men marry young women and old women marry young men.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is a great resort for invalids. But from the showing made by the books of the hotel keeper as to provisions consumed during the past season, it would seem that these invalids carried remarkably healthy appetites in their frames. They ate 45,600 pounds of beef, 57,875 pounds of mutton and 1,427 pounds of veal—being a total of 104,212 pounds of fresh meat—22,406 pounds of hams, 868 pounds of breakfast bacon, 387 barrels of flour, 26,678 pounds of sugar, 4,744 pounds of coffee, 395 pounds of tea, 582 gallons of syrup, 85 sacks of salt, 12 barrels of vinegar, 2,962 pounds of lard, 15,000 chickens, and other things in the same proportion. These articles were cooked and served up by four hundred cooks and attendants, the *chef de cuisine* receiving one hundred and fifty dollars per month, and the others from thirty dollars up.

FOURTEEN public day nurseries, independent of one another, and governed by different rules, have been established in London. The rates of payment vary from two to twelve cents a day, food, in some few cases, being included in the charges. These day nurseries have been established for the benefit of children whose mothers are obliged to go out to work, and the infants are, in very many cases, better treated than at home. The different nurseries, it is stated, are located in districts where they are least wanted, six being in Marylebone and four in Paddington, while the poorest neighborhoods, such as St. Giles, are wholly unprovided. The benefits of these establishments are, nevertheless, fully appreciated by the mothers, as during one year 6,570 children were taken care of by the Church Chapel Nursery, and over 50,000 were received into the fourteen nurseries. There is one similar institution in Philadelphia, but it does not meet with any considerable encouragement.

THE *Moniteur de la Teinture* gives the following method for removing old ink spots. The difficulty is that the iron has become thoroughly peroxidized and must be reduced. Moisten the spot with the following solution, keeping it moist until the color disappears and mix well with water:

Water	½ litre.
Hydrochloric acid	100 grammes
Tin salt	100 grammes

RAILWAY MATTERS.

First Train Over the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Erie Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, December 18, 1872.

A number of railroad gentlemen, including Col. Thomas A. Scott, President; J. N. McCullough, General Manager; J. D. Layng, Assistant General Manager; Wm. Thaw, Vice President; F. R. Myers, General Passenger Agent; G. B. Roberts, H. H. Houston and others of the Pennsylvania Company, and Hon. H. J. Jewett, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, and a number of other gentlemen connected with railroad interests, passed over the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad to-day, between Toledo and Mansfield, in a special train, it being the first train over the road, which has just been completed. The road was pronounced in a good condition for a new one. J. S. Morris, Esq., of this city, for many years freight and passenger agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at this point, was to-day appointed superintendent of the new road, which will soon be open for traffic.

Railway Kings in St. Louis.

The *Republican* of Monday says: A party of distinguished railroad men, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its numerous western tributaries, arrived in this city Saturday night, and are registered at the Southern hotel. The party consists of Col. Thomas R. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Company; Hon. Wm. Thaw, Vice President; J. N. McCullough, General Manager; Judge H. J. Jewett, President of the Little Miami Railroad and General Counsellor for the Pennsylvania Company; F. R. Myers, General Ticket Agent, and John P. Green, Secretary to Col. Scott; also the following well known railroad men, directors or officers of the Pennsylvania road or its branches: W. P. Melcher, A. Gaether, W. R. McKeen, George B. Roberts, W. H. Houston, Daniel Rhodes, and E. W. Woodward. The principal object of the visit of these gentlemen to our city is to examine the condition and prospects of the bridge and tunnel, and to facilitate its early completion, and make definite and final arrangements with the Bridge Company for the running of the trains of their various roads centering in St. Louis and running westward over the bridge when completed.

The Air Line Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New Jersey has issued an order to A. B. Clark, P. C. Wright and L. B. Clark, of the "Air Line Company," to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants on or before the 21st of January next, in the Court of Chancery, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against them. The said bill is filed for an injunction and other relief, that they, with others, may be enjoined from building and operating a line of railroad between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and from interfering in any other manner with the franchises of said complainants. A. B. Clark and L. B. Clark are made defendants because they are directors in one of the railroad companies to be used for the above named purpose, and Phineas C. Wright is made defendant because he is named as an incorporator in one of the said railroad companies.

Canadian Pacific Railrod.

A company has been organized in Canada, under an act passed by the New Dominion Parliament last year, to build a railroad through the British American Provinces, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. This line is designed to be a formidable competitor with the United States Pacific roads for the interoceanic trade and travel. All this stock is to be subscribed in Canada, and special care is to be taken to keep it out of "Yankee" control or inteference.

Another Line to be Leased.

It is proposed to lease the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway, to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, and a meeting of stockholders of the former company is to be held on the 9th of January, to determine the matter.

A Much Needed Improvement.

The railways centering at Columbus have finally commenced definite steps toward the construction of a decent depot. A Depot Company has been organized with a capital stock of $500,000. It is proposed to get the materials ready and to commence the work of building as soon as practicable in the spring. The building will be 280 by 600 feet in dimensions, and will be located 300 feet east of High street. Some suggestions were made by the railroad officials with reference to tunneling High street, which may possibly become the basis of future action.

Cincinnati Moving.

The *Enquirer* says: There is nothing which can add so much at this time to the commercial prosperity of Cincinnati as a line of railway connecting us with the Chesapeake and Ohio—the great route to the seaboard. Our manufactories are the life and soul of our city, and without cheap coal and ore we are poor indeed. It has been decided to submit to our people a proposition to appropriate by taxation $1,250,000 to the Ohio Valley Road. This road would seem to fill all requirements. The election is appointed for Saturday, the 28th inst. We trust that the proposition will be favorably considered.

Wooden Railroads.

The *Railroad Gazette* says that the wooden railroads built in the vicinity of Quebec have deservedly attracted much attention. The following data regarding them was given to us by Mr. Hurlburt, the projector and contractor of several of these roads: There are now over a hundred miles in operation. The guage is 4 feet 8½ inches. The running time is about 16 miles per hour, but trains have been run at the rate of 35 miles per hour. The rails are made of maple, 4x7 inches, set up edgewise, and notched into the cross-ties 4 inches deep, and held by two wedges down in the notch on the outside of the rail. The ties are 8 inches thick, and laid twenty inches apart. The cars have four wheels, and some of the engines weigh thirty tons. In frosty weather the driving wheels have less adhesion than on metal rails, but no considerable difficulty is experienced from this cause. The rails will last from two to four years, according to the quality of the timber and the amount of the traffic. The cost of such roads is from four to seven thousand dollars per mile. They seem to be very well adapted for light traffic, and as soon as the business of such lines may require it metal rails may be substituted for wood without any change in the equipment.

The Chesapeake and Ohio.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad rapidly approaches completion. About twenty miles remain. Close upon the opening of the new year the last rail will be laid.

The friends of this road claim that its completion will mark a new era for the great State of Virginia. It connects, by the shortest line, the Atlantic coast with the Mississippi valley, running from Hampton Roads to the town of Huntington, on the Ohio river. This gives a road from the West to the Atlantic one hundred and eighty miles shorter than any other, over a route that is never obstructed by snow, to a harbor whose navigation is always safe and uninterrupted. For a great portion of the Southwest it offers the most direct and economical route for passengers and freight to the centers of trade on the Atlantic coast. The structure of this road has been an undertaking requiring great enterprise and rare engineering skill. Upon its western half over 5,000 men have been constantly employed during the past three years. One tunnel through the Blue Ridge Mountains is a triumph of engineering skill, extending seven-eighths of a mile, and begun on opposite sides of the mountain, the two parties engaged in the work met, as calculated, in the heart of the mountain with mathematical exactness. The entire route of this railroad is lined with iron ores and coals unequaled in variety, quantity and accessibility by any other equal area in the world. The effect upon the cities of the great Southwest of the opening of this new line of communication with the East will unquestionably exert a great influence upon trade.

A Case Wherein a Bible Precedent Could not be Followed.

A most remarkable case was that which recently came before the Court of Common Pleas at Louisville, and the judge well said that it "had no precedent save that reported in the Bible," referring to the narrative of the two women who came before Solomon, each claiming to be the mother of a child that they brought with them, and desired the great king to decide which of them it belonged to. It will be remembered that Solomon proposed to cut the babe in two and give each claimant half, when one of the women begged that he would give it to the other instead. Thus the king discovered who was the real mother, and ordered that it be given to her. This being, unhappily, the nineteenth century, A. D., the Louisville judge could not adopt this simple and unfailing proceeding, but was obliged to try the issue in due form. The disputed infant, it seems, was in the possession of a mulatto woman named Sparrow, The petitioner, a white woman named Johnson, claimed that she gave birth to it about the 1st of April last, that she gave it to a colored woman named Brown, to be by her given to a Mrs. Buckley, with the understanding that it was to be adopted by a white woman in New York; that Mrs. Buckley gave it to the respondent Sparrow; that the latter had retained it, and that she, the petitioner, recognized it by certain marks which she pointed out. Mrs. Buckley swore in corroboration of this statement that the child which she received from the woman Brown she gave to the respondent Sparrow. On the other hand, the woman Brown swore that the child which she delivered to Mrs. Buckley was the one in court, and there was evidence proving absolutely that the respondent had herself given birth to a child about the 1st of June, and going strongly to show that the disputed infant was that child. Accordingly the Court held, by the weight of evidence, that the child belonged to the respondent, and remanded it to her custody. What gave the case a peculiar importance to the unconscious infant was the fact that the decision of the Court incidentally determined whether it was a negro or a white child—no small matter in the home of Nasby.

An Affecting Scene in a Maryland Court.

[From the Baltimore American, 18th.]

When the argument in the Uppercu murder trial was drawing to a close, Judge Inglis made a touching apostrophe to the prisoner, lauding his blameless character, the gentleness of his manners, and the purity and piety of his whole life, and commiserating with him in the terrible trial of his manhood, and his faith in God. This was followed by a thrilling prayer to God to enlighten the minds of the jurors that they might not shed innocent blood by consigning the young prisoner to a disgraceful death, blight his whole family, and break the heart of the devoted girl who was clinging to him in this hour of his greatest agony. Many of the auditors were deeply affected, even some members of the bar were shedding tears. The accused leaned his head on the railing beside him and cried bitterly. The pathos of the scene was heightened when the allusion was made to the betrothed of the prisoner, and she wailed aloud in anguish. There were few persons in the crowded court room who did not sympathize with the distress thus eloquently brought before them. If the result had been then determined, the sympathy evoked might have at once acquitted the accused; but when Judge Inglis sat down, the affianced of the prisoner left the court room, and the State's Attorney, after going forward and congratulating Judge Inglis on his great effort, made the closing speech to rule out all considerations of the consequences, and hold the jury to a verdict on the law and the evidence as they regarded them.

The Sale of Mr. Greeley's Agricultural Implements and Stock.

The auction sale at Chappaqua on Saturday, of live stock, agricultural implements and household furniture, brought low prices and an aggregate of less than one thousand dollars. The famous old cow, twenty-four years old, was sold for seven and a half dollars. An immense subsoil plow, too heavy for four yoke of oxen, was knocked down for sixty cents. Other patent plows, presented to Mr. Greeley by inventors, were sold at prices ranging from forty to sixty cents each. Mr. Greeley's favorite old sorrel mare brought twenty-seven dollars. Miss Ida Greeley's black ponies were bid in by her representative for one hundred and sixty dollars. An Alderney bull, valued at six hundred dollars, was sold for thirty dollars; two yoke of oxen for sixty-two and ninety-two dollars respectively, and five cows at an average of twenty-five dollars each. Mr. Greeley's daughters will rent the farm on shares next year.

Butler on Strologo.

George H. Butler, ex Consul General of the United States to Egypt, has written a letter from London to the New York *Herald*, in answer to the charges made against him by A. D. Strologo. He says: "It is needless for me to reply in detail to his charges, as they have been made before by others of my enemies who, while they equal them in venom, so far serpass him in vituperative ability that it is to them I shall turn when the occasion fits and not to the minor curs of the pack." He continues that Strologo visited him when he first went to Egypt, recommended by "several gentlemen to whose wants he (Strologo) had pandered in Paris, as courier and interpreter," asking for any kind of employment, at a small salary. Strologo's assertion that he acted as private secretary to the ex-consul, is untrue, as he was incompetent to perform the simplest duties of a clerkship, at least in the English language. He was an excellent linguist, and was made useful in the capacity of interpreter. Learning that Strologo had once been a slave trader, and an associate of the notorious Gordon, and at one time under arrest in New York on a charge of piracy, but allowed to escape by a blundering or corrupt government official, Mr. Butler discharged him. On the arrival of the latter in London, he was approached by his former employee for a loan of $500, which was civilly but firmly refused. He has since made threats against Butler, but no attention was paid to them.

THE SMALL-POX.

Interesting Statistics as to Vaccination in England.

[From the London Times.]

The annual report of the Homerton fever hospital, which is one of the institutions raised under Mr. Gathorne Hardy's act of 1867 by the managers of the metropolitan asylums, has just been presented to the board by Dr. Collie, the medical superintendent. This hospital, though now for fever, was, when first built, used for the epidemic of small-pox, which was then—February, 1871—just rising into great proportions; and that it was a valuable assistant to the small-pox hospital, which it adjoins, is to be seen from the fact that from the middle of February until the middle of June nearly 1,200 cases were treated within its walls. These institutions, it is now pretty well known, are rate-supported, and the patients are admitted on the orders of the relieving officer of the various Unions in the metropolis district, the purpose being to isolate these contagious diseases and prevent the spread of infection. Dr. Collie first gives his experience of the small-pox which came under his notice, and his deductions are of a valuable character. He presents two tables, and, citing Mr. Marston, of the Highgate (Voluntary) Small-pox Hospital as one of the best authorities on the subject of small-pox, he states that, according to the standard of Mr. Marston, only 13 in 1,000 of the cases which came into Homerton had been properly vaccinated, and this disproved the common error that more vaccinated than unvaccinated persons were attacked by small-pox. Taking, however, the very low standard of the vaccine institute of 2,820 with Mr. Marston's standard and all, there were but 65 in the 1,000 cases properly vaccinated. As another instance of the importance of vaccination Dr. Marston shows that of the 100 children attacked with small-pox, 68 had not been vaccinated at all, 15 had been badly vaccinated, 10 "fairly well" vaccinnated, and but seven well vaccinated. Of these children, 26, all unvaccinated, had small-pox in a severe form: not a single severe attack occurred in a vaccinated child, and only seven well vaccinated children had the disease, which consisted of slight indisposition, accompanied by a few pimples, hardly deserving the name of small-pox. Of 152 cases of severe small-pox, after 12 years of age, 51 per cent. occurred among the unvaccinated, 23 per cent. among the badly vaccinated, 4 among the "fairly well" vaccinated, and among the "well" vaccinated there was but one case. Of all the cases in the hospital, not one death occurred to a properly protected person, and the proportions of deaths have been, to persons over 15 years of age, the unvaccinated 47 per cent.; the badly vaccinated 26 per cent.; the tolerably vaccinated, 8 per cent.; the fairly vaccinated 4 per cent.; and the well vaccinated none at all. No case of small-pox has been seen after revaccination.

CINCHONA.

Proposed Cultivation of the Tree in the United States.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* writes under date of the 7th: The American Medical Association has again petitioned to look after the cultivation of the cinchona tree in the United States. Cinchona bark, or Peruvian bark, is known throughout the world as the best base for medicines used to counteract the effects of miasma, and no substitute for it has yet been produced. It is used in immense quantities in the manufacture of quinine. The commerce and navagation report does not give sufficient details to show the exact amount imported here, but Dr. Antisell of the Agricultural Department, has dug out of the Treasury Department the fact that during the six years from 1859 to 1865 we imported of cinchona bark, 1,631,876 lbs., value $1,874,112; of salt of quinine, 7,526 lbs., value $287,138.

It has been feared that the cutting of bark and leaving the trees to rot, in South America, to the extent of very many thousand trees a year, would eventually result in serious consequences. That fear is still founded. The demand for the bark—great a century ago—increases each year. The English and Dutch governments tried the cultivation of the tree in their Indian possessions, and their efforts have been crowned with success.

The result of a correspondence carried on between the Medical Society of California and Mr. F. A. C. Grebner, who has had fourteen years' experience in the cultivation of the plant in Java, has been the settlement of a few points in favor of its introduction here, and Mr. Grebner exresses a willingness to assist in introducing it. The Medical Society also settled other questions in regard to it, and it is now believed that the climate and soil of some portions of California are well adapted to the growth and cultivation of the tree. The California Legislature has a bill before it giving up a portion of the State land for the experiment, and the Commissioner of Agriculture has promised to aid the association all he can and furnish seeds for trial. The Medical Association therefore asks Congress to set apart a portion of the public land in the proper locality for the purpose of attempting to cultivate the cinchona tree.

THE DELUGE.

A Confirmation of the Bible Story from Chaldaic Sources.

[From the London Telegraph.]

We have received from the accomplished discoverer, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, the subjoined most interesting account, of the record of the Deluge, which, as we announced a day or two ago, he has lately deciphered from the Assyrian monument:

"The cuneiform inscription which I have recently found and translated gives a long and full account of the Deluge. It contains the version or tradition of this event which existed in the early Chaldean period at the city of Erech (one of the cities of Nimrod), now represented by the ruins of Warka. In this newly-discovered inscription the account of the Deluge is put as a narrative into the mouth of Xisuthrus or Noah. He relates the wickedness of the world, the command to build the ark, its building, the filling of it, the Deluge, the resting of the ark on the mountain, the sending out of the birds, and other matters. The narrative has a closer resemblance to the account transmitted by the Greeks from Berosus, the Chaldean historian, than to the Biblical history, but it does not differ materially from either. The principal differences are as to the duration of the Deluge, the name of the mountain on which the ark rested, the sending out of the birds, &c. The cuneiform account is much longer and fuller than that of Berosus, and has several details omitted both by the Bible and the Chaldean historian. This inscription opens up many questions of which we knew nothing previously, and it is connected with a number of other details of Chaldean history which will be both interesting and important. This is the first time any inscription has been found with an account of an event mentioned in Genesis."

What Buried Herculaneum?

What was the fate of Herculaneum during the eruption of A. D. 79? What special phenomena were displayed on that side of Vesuvius? What causes buried a flourishing city in an instant out of sight of the inhabited world? It has been proved that Pompeii suffered an interment so incomplete that after a few days its inhabitants could recognize their dwellings, could encamp about and clear them out; Herculaneum, on the contrary, was buried so deep that the next day it was impossible to trace a vestige of it. The ready answer to all these questions usually is: "Lava worked all the ruin. Herculaneum was swallowed up under eighty feet of lava. If works of art, bronzes and pictures have been miraculously preserved, it was due to the impenetrable shield of lava, yielding only to a cutting tool, that protected them from the ravages of time." The explanation is tempting. Fancy pictures waves of fire rolling upon the city, rising like the tidal swell, surging in through doors and windows, sweeping around and moulding every thing, then slowly cooling, and preserving for posterity treasures that labor must unveil, repaid by their recovery in unharmed beauty.

This is really the opinion that all Europe holds, and even at Naples almost all visitors of Herculaneum declare that they have touched the lava with their own hands; and, in books written on the Vesuvian cities, more than one traveler affirms as positively that the difficulty of cutting the lava presents the chief obstacle to the disinterment of Herculaneum. How can one venture to meet such convictions by asserting that water, not fire, overwhelmed Herculaneum; that it was not a torrent of glowing lava, but a flood of mud and wet ashes that filled the city? How uproot a prepossession so deep that the works of geologists and *savants* have failed to shake it? Dufrenoy proved that water alone swept over Herculaneum heaps of scoria and pumice crumbled from La Somma; Dyer, Overbeck, Ernst Breton, and others, have affirmed in various languages, to no purpose, that nothing but ashes, wet to paste and hardened by pressure, covered over Herculaneum: on one heeded them, and the blame continues to be thrown on the lava, which makes excavation so costly and laborious.—*M. Beule in Popular Science Monthly for December.*

The *Journal de Rome* asserts that the Consistory for the appointment of Cardinals is now positively set down for the end of December. The Sacred College falls short about thirty of the canonical number. These Senators of the Episcopacy, or Princes of the church, are now hardly even recognized in the streets of Rome. It is because they do not wish to be, as they go about in plain carriages with all the showy badges of authority laid aside. St. Peter's preserves the simple dignity of its noble architecture, no longer disfigured with the trumpery ornaments with which it has so often been tricked out. The Babylonian pomps are ended which before amused the curious and shocked many serious-minded persons.

DAILY REPORT

OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS, ENDING 3 P. M., DECEMBER 18, 1872.

	Above Low Water.		Changes. Rise.		Fall.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport	5	11	0	0	0	1
Leavenworth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cairo	3	1	0	5	0	0
St. Louis	4	1	0	3	0	0
Pittsburgh	3	4	0	4	0	0
Cincinnati	7	2	0	0	0	3
Louisville	3	6	0	0	0	6
Memphis	0	9	0	0	0	1
Vicksburg	0	2	0	2	0	0
Shreveport	0	1	0	5	0	0
Nashville	1	7	0	0	0	0
New Orleans	14	10	0	3	0	0

New Orleans below high water mark.
Shreveport below low water mark.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—River seven feet three inches and stationary, with a tendency to rise. Weather cloudy.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—River falling with three feet ten inches in the canal and one foot ten inches in the Indiana chute. Cloudy. Moderate sleet last night; streets icy to-day. No business. Arrived—Sam J. Hale and Shannon. Boats going up reported a gorge above. Less floating ice to-day.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 18.—Cloudy, wet and cold; rained all morning and freezing as it fell, now clearing. Mercury 32 to 25 degrees. The river has fallen five inches. Port List—Up—Arkansas Belle. Down—Leclaire No. 2, Mary Ament. Business good.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 18.—River falling slowly and full of ice. About two inches snow fell last night. Clear and pleasant to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., December 18.—Arrived—Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; Celeste, Memphis; Mary Miller, Louisville; Alaska, Cincinnati. Departed—Mary Forsyth, New Orleans. River has risen six inches. Clear and cold.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 18.—River rising slowly, with twenty-three inches on Harpeth shoals. Heavy rain last night. Weather cold, cloudy and drizzly to-day.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 18.—Rain throughout Tuesday; clear to-day. River still on a stand.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., December 18.—Down—Belle Lee and Pargoud. Up—Bismarck. Cloudy and cool. River falling.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 18.—Cotton firm for fine grades; middlings 19½@19¾c; net receipts 2,987 bales; exports—coastwise 642 bales; sales 1,200 bales; stock 42,784 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19c; net receipts 3,804 bales; exports—coastwise, 212 bales; sales 2,515 bales; stock 81,127 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 18.—Cotton quiet and easier; good ordinary 18½c; low middlings 18⅞c; middlings 19⅛; net receipts 1,434 bales; exports—coastwise 1,260 bales; sales 800 bales; stock 44,413 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 18.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 17½c; net receipts 1,694 bales; exports—coastwise 1,455 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 72,379 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 18—Cattle—Receipts 1,991 head; market dull and prices weak; good shipping steers sold at $5; extra Cherokee, $4 37½; stockers, $3 50; shipments 73 head. Hogs—Receipts 35,122 head; few sales early at $3 80@4 00, but under heavy receipts the market dropped about 15c, selling at $3 65@3 85, closing weak and a good many unsold; shipments 4,855 head.

"COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION."

A Trial of the Ericsson and Lay Torpedoes Proposed.

Capt. Ericsson, the great inventor, has forwarded a memorial to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he criticises the defects of the Lay torpedo, recently given a trial in Newport Bay before a naval and military board, and asks the attention of the Department to the Ericsson movable submarine torpedo, invented by him and brought to the notice of Admiral Porter in 1870. Capt. Ericsson proposes a competitive test between one of his torpedoes and the Lay torpedo, before a naval board. If the Secretary will order such a test, he (Ericsson) will furnish a torpedo at his own expense.

He claims that the Lay torpedo is complicated in its structure; that its use of three motive powers (carbonic acid gas, electricity and magnetism) is a mechanical folly, as the failure of either one would produce a failure of the whole. He says that the carbonic acid gas, having an original pressure of six hundred pounds to the square inch, is dangerous. The Lay torpedo cannot run backward, which he regards as a fatal error of construction. The Lay torpedo-boat is twenty-five feet long by three feet thick—a large, unwieldy mass, difficult to handle, almost impossible to carry and manage at sea, very costly, and easy to see and hit with shot by an enemy; whereas the Ericsson torpedo is a mere thin steel shell, ten feet long and one foot seven inches thick, and may be lifted and handled by two men, while its cost is comparatively nothing, so that a number may be carried on one war vessel, and can be managed in any seaway. The Lay torpedo runs at the surface of the water, where it can be struck by shot. The Ericsson torpedo runs at a depth beneath the surface of from ten to twenty feet, as desired. The Ericsson torpedo can be moved backward rapidly, and so recalled and taken on board a ship, if it should fail to strike the enemy's vessel, or to explode, or if its machinery should be disarranged. Its motive power is air, sent from the ship or shore, through a small hollow cable, or hose. It is steered by the operator controlling the flow of air simply by moving a handle in the direction he desires it to go. Small as it is, it can carry four or five hundred pounds' weight of any explosive mixture, enough to destroy any iron-clad instantly, in spite of thick plating, or water tight compartments, or double skin, while it can be sunk low enough, at pleasure, to dive beneath any netting placed about the hostile ship as a defense.

It is to be hoped that Captain Ericsson's request for a trial will be promptly complied with.

A SAD STORY.

A Bridegroom Attacked with Fatal Delirium.

[From the New York Times, 17th.]

Dr. Henry Greene, a physician of Grand Rapids, Mich., who arrived in New York, and of whose case mention was made in yesterday's *Times*, lies in a critical condition at the Park Hospital, and cannot survive but a few hours. He came to New York en route to the village of Armenia, where he was to have been married to-day. He prolonged his stay in this city, being, by some new found acquaintance prevailed on to remain until Friday, when he was to leave to keep his nuptial appointment. On Saturday, after drinking to excess, he wandered into Canal street bareheaded and dishevelled, and was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house by a policeman, and thence in ambulance to the Park Hospital, where it was discovered that he was suffering from the first stages of delirium, which rapidly intensified and produced an apoplectic fit. His parents were telegraphed for to Erie, Pa., and a message was also dispatched to the young lady to whom he was to have been married to-day, who, in response, reached the city yesterday afternoon. At a late hour last night Dr. Greene was sinking rapidly.

THERE has just been completed by the British government a splendid and substantial edifice of great size and capacity, which is to be devoted exclusively to the use of the six learned and scientific societies whose names have been rendered national and world-renowned by the labors they have performed, without remuneration, for the advancement of science, art, learning and general culture. These are the Royal Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, the Society of Antiquarians, the Linnean Society, the Chemical Society and the Geological Society. The Royal Society, founded in 1662, is the oldest scientific society in the world, and among its officers have been Christopher Wren, Samuel Pepys, Isaac Newton, Wallasten, Humphrey Davy, Halley, John Herschel, and others of equal renown. Nominally the Society of Antiquarians dates further back than this, having been founded in 1572, but it was not until 1751 that it was incorporated by royal charter, and in the intermediate period the society was lost sight of. It has done an amazing amount of work calculated to throw light upon the past history of the human race. The Linnean Society was founded in 1788, and the other societies during the present century.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage December 18, 1872.

	Cents.
Mrs. I. L. Little, Grapeville, Pa.	3
C. D. Wirdy, Allegheny City, Pa	3
Miss Hattie L. White, West Middletown, Pa	3
Reuben Baker, Washington, Pa	3
T. L. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Patrick Stewart, Noblestown, Pa	3
H. Taplin, Lowell, Mass	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Meeting of Law Students.

Last evening the law students who recently formed an association held a meeting in the Common Pleas Court Room. The resolution offered at a previous meeting, providing that the students withdraw from their agreement with Prof. Woods, on the ground that the latter had not fulfilled his part of the contract, was earnestly discussed. Some two hours were expended in talking of the merits of the resolution, when the association adjourned without acting upon it. The matter will probably be disposed of at a special meeting called for Saturday next.

Death of Mr. Scharlotte.

Heretofore we have referred to the case of the man Scharlotte, who came here from Steubenville to have an operation performed on him for the removal of a set of teeth which had dropped down into his gullet some eight months ago while he was asleep. Drs. Cable and Walters, by a very skilful operation, succeeded in removing the obstruction, and for a time great hopes were entertained that the sufferer would recover. Indeed, he appeared to improve daily, until yesterday morning, when a reaction took place and the unfortunate man died. Deceased leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

Musical Concert—Pennsylvania Female College, Fifth Avenue, East End.

We call the attention of our readers to the musical concert to be given in the chapel of this institution this evening, beginning at eight o'clock, and conducted by Prof. Christiani. From the reputation of the Professor himself, and of his assistants, as well as from the high character of similar entertainments already given under the same direction, we confidently predict that all who witness the performances of the evening will feel themselves more than repaid. The entertainment is free to all.

Westmoreland U. P. Presbytery.

The Westmoreland U. P. Presbytery met at West Newton on the 17th inst., and transacted the following business:

The Rev. W. R. Stevenson was installed pastor of West Newton and Sewickley congregations. Rev. Jas. Kelso was released from the pastoral charge of Unity. Rev. J. B. Jackson accepted the united call of Greensburg and Latrobe. Mr. Jackson gave his trials for ordination. Mr. Ed. Shaw gave a homily as a trial for licensure. Mr. Matthew Patterson gave a specimen of progress. All were very creditable. A conference was held on "The Relation of the Church to Moral Reforms." Revs. W. H. McMaster, D. Pollock, J. A. Nelson, and Messrs. James Patterson, John F. McWilliams and D. S. Stewart were chosen Commissioners to the General Assembly. Adjourned to meet at Latrobe for the ordination and installation of Mr. Jackson on the 3d Tuesday of April next.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening "The Gambler's Crime" will be given for the third time, with Dominick Murray in the leading role.

Aims's American Theater.

Egan and Edwards and the great stock company appear in a grand bill to-night.

Varieties Theater.

Managers Gardner and Trimble announce a complete change of programme for this evening.

Library Hall.

Daniel Dougherty, Esq., lectures on "Oratory" at this house to-night.

THIEF CAPTURED.

A Missing Horse and Buggy Recaptured.

Last night Officer Jos. Chambers arrested a man giving the name of David Johnston, on the South Side, for endeavoring to dispose of a horse and buggy which the officer believed to be stolen property. Mr. Chambers brought the man, horse and buggy to the lock-up on Diamond street. When about to enter the station house the defendant knocked Officer Chambers down and ran away. Fortunately, however, he ran into the arms of Officer McCormick, who brought him to the lock-up, where he was committed for the night. Shortly after his incarceration the prisoner asked for writing materials and indicted a letter to Mr. O'Dell, editor of the *Mahoning Vindicator*, Youngstown, Ohio, setting forth that he had stolen a horse and buggy and expected that he would be laid up, and asking the editor to keep the matter secret, as he had been "on a spree" for several days and did not know what he had been doing. This letter is signed Patrick Maguire, which is probably the prisoner's right name. The matter will be investigated to-day.

"DRUNKEN MINISTERS."

Capt. Rauch Severely Criticised.

Those who read the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention, recently held in this city, will remember the assault which Capt. Rauch, of Lancaster, made upon the clergy relative to their habits of drinking. Several of the delegates in the convention defended the ministry from the unfounded accusation, and caused Capt. Rauch to modify his original statements very much. The editor of the *Presbyterian Banner* takes up the subject in this week's issue, and not only defends the clergy from the charge, but handles Capt. Rauch without gloves. We quote a portion of the article:

And wherever the principles of "Total Abstinence" are the strongest in this country to-day—wherever intemperance has been more thoroughly suppressed than in other places—this state of things has been brought about more by the labors of the ministers of the Gospel than by all other causes combined. The successful advocacy of the temperance cause rests with the pastors. Those who refuse to do their part in this work are very few indeed, while those, who, by precept or example, countenance even the moderate use of ardent spirits as a beverage, constitute the smallest conceivable portion of their entire number. And no one who is in the habit of drinking to excess is permitted to remain in the ranks of the ministers of any Christian denomination in this land.

But all this is not sufficient to protect the ministers of the Gospel from base slander uttered in public places. Last Wednesday, at the State Temperance Convention in this city, one Captain E. H. Rauch, credited to Lancaster, said "he knew men who went reeling to and from their pulpits under the influence of intoxicating drink." We do not know the ecclesiastical associations of Captain Rauch, but according to his own statement, his surroundings in this particular must be very unfortunate. As he hails from Lancaster, it is natural to suppose that he brings these accusations against ministers in that region of the State. What have the clergymen of Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks and York counties, to say to this? What kind of Christians must their people be, who would tolerate such conduct on the part of their pastors? But he did not stop here. He charged "thousands of preachers throughout the State with being drunkard makers and very many with being drunkards." Upon being challenged concerning this allegation, he modified the "thousands" to "very many." It was useless for him to make this change, since there is just as little truth in the one statement as in the other. There are *not* "thousands," nor are there "very many" ministers of the Gospel in this State guilty of the charge preferred against them by this man. But he himself is guilty of a most atrocious slander upon the clergymen of this State, which should brand him as unfit to take part in any respectable enterprise. We commend him to the care of the ministers of the Gospel, that he may be taught the excellence of truth and the sin of falsehood, concerning both of which he seems greatly befogged. And before he presents himself at another temperance meeting, let him at least carefully study the Ninth Commandment, and it may prevent him from incurring guilt and defaming others.

THE MAILS.

Complaints as to Their Irregularity.

Frequently of late the mails have been considerably delayed, and business men and others have been making inquiries as to the cause. The great mass of people look no farther than the postoffice, and are disposed to hold their postmaster responsible. While it is true that much depends upon the facility with which the mails are handled, yet it must be borne in mind that they cannot be distribued and delivered until after they are received. During the winter season the delays are more frequent than at other times, as the railroads then experience their greatest difficulties in making schedule time. Colonel Stewart, the Postmaster of this city, authorizes the statement that his office is in no way responsible for the recent delays, as he makes special effort to deliver all mail matter as promptly as possible after its receipt. Yesterday morning, for instance, there were seven mails received about five o'clock, the latest of which was due at half past one—three hours and a half before. The men on duty in the office had been idle nearly all this time, and it was simply an impossibility for them to get through the work so as to make up the hours lost on the railways. The schedules on some of the railroads are very unsatisfactory, particularly that regulating the departure of the evening trains from New York—being too early to catch the bulk of the mail matter, which has to lie over until the next day. These and many other facts have to be taken into account in making up a judgment as to what causes the delay in the delivery of the mails. The Postmaster here cannot be held responsible for delays on the railroads, particularly since he has repeatedly reported these delays to the Department, and done all in his power to have the matter remedied. The public pay for a prompt and safe delivery of the mails, and the railroads—making all due allowance for unavoidable hindrances—should be held strictly to their contracts. If schedules are arranged which do not accommodate this important branch of the public service, they should be changed so as to meet so essential a requirement.

THE U. S. MARSHALSHIP.

Col. John Hall Appointed United States Marshal for This District.

A special telegram, received at the United States Marshal's office, last evening, from a gentleman in Washington, states that Col. John Hall has been appointed by the President Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in place of Alex. Murdoch, resigned. Col. Hall has been Chief Deputy Marshal for this district for nearly four years past, and in his appointment to the present responsible position President Grant has again signified his intention of adhering to the civil service rule. Mr. Murdoch, who has just resigned, was appointed Marshal for this district by President Lincoln, in March, 1861, was re-appointed in March, 1865, for four years more, and remained in office until President Johnson's apostacy, when, with other sterling Republicans who valued the principles of their party more than office, he was removed in 1866. In April, 1869, he was again appointed by President Grant. He sent in his resignation in the early part of the present week. His many friends will regret his leaving the office, but in the procuring of a successor the President could have made no better selection than that of Col. Hall, who, from his ability, integrity and familiarity with the duties of the office, will make a valuable officer.

LEONIDAS LODGE, K. P.

The New Lodge Instituted Last Night.

Last night Leonidas Lodge No. 385 Knights of Pythias, was instituted by District Deputy Thomas G. Sample, at the rooms of the Great Western Lodge, Fifth avenue. The following officers elect of the new lodge were duly installed: Venerable Patriarch, A. A. Adams; Worthy Chancellor, Wm. C. Smythe; Worthy Vice Chancellor, Joseph M. Gazzam; Worthy Guide, G. A. Sprecher, I. S., Wm. Dalgleish; O. S., Wm. P. Miller; B., Joseph Oxnard; F. S., Geo. E. Swoope; R. S., F. B. Holmes. Trustees, G. W. Spencer, A. A. Adams and G. A. Sprecher. During the evening several interesting addresses were made by a number of past chancellors who were present. Thanks were returned to Mr. Sample and the officers who assisted at the institution, and also to the members of the Great Western Lodge for the use of their rooms for the occasion. The new lodge starts out under the most promising auspices, and are fitting up their lodge rooms in the third story of the National Bank of Commerce building, Sixth avenue and Wood street, in the most luxurious manner.

Complimentary Banquet.

Thomas Cook, senior member of the firm of Cook & Sons, of London, will arrive in this city to-day, in company with Mr. E. M. Jenkins, of Allegheny, who is a member of the American firm of Cook, Sons & Jenkins. Mr. Cook is now engaged in perfecting arrangements with all the leading railroad lines in this country, with a view of introducing the comprehensive system which has made him famous throughout the Old World. It will be remembered that Mr. Cook had charge of the European excursion of the Allegheny Knights Templar, and those who participated in the tour propose taking advantage of his visit to tender him a banquet, as an evidence of their appreciation of his efforts to render their excursion agreeable. The banquet will be given at J. K. Brown's, on Federal street, Allegheny, this evening, and promises to be a most enjoyable affair.

Ayer's Latin School.

The fourth examination of the year will be held to-morrow morning, commencing at nine o'clock. The following gentlemen constitute the examining committee: Rev. Wm. McKibbin and Jas. Laughlin, Jr., graduates of Princeton College; J. A. Emery, Esq., of Amherst; H. K. Porter, of Brown University; A. E. Frost, of Dartmouth; T. H. Baird Patterson, Esq., and Jas. M. Schoonmaker, of Washington and Jefferson. The examination will be thorough, the rank of each student for the month read, and eleven prizes given. The public are invited.

The Allingham Murder.

The Washington *Reporter* says: Graham and Lester, who were suspected of having knowledge of the murder of Mr. Allingham, the latter of whom was arrested with Briceland but afterwards discharged for want of evidence against him, have been held in five hundred dollars bail to appear at the February term as witnesses for the Commonwealth. Briceland has secured the legal services of Geo. O. Jones, Esq., and Crumrine and Patterson, Esqs. We understand R. M. Gibson will assist District Attorney Baird.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE trains are out of joint.

THE merry jingle, &c., was heard last night.

FATHER BURKE will probably lecture here in January.

THE South Side Councilmen will caucus again for officers on Monday night.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., lectures at Library Hall this evening on "Oratory."

THE snow plow was at work on the Citizens Passenger Railway yesterday.

THE gas lamps are to be extinguished at a signal from City Hall bell. A good idea.

LADIES who appeared on the streets yesterday with trails were fearfully bedraggled.

THE managers of the places of amusement are making active preparations for the holidays.

J. W. F. WHITE, Esq., delivers the second lecture of the University law course at two o'clock this afternoon.

THE MAYOR sent Frank Barry to the Workhouse yesterday for stealing some jewelry, there to board for ninety days.

DOBBS suggests that the person in charge of the editorial columns of one of our city contemporaries is a "cliptomaniac."

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL yesterday committed Catharine Jordan to jail to await a hearing on a charge of stealing a watch.

THE new lodge room of Leonidas Lodge, Knights of Pythias promises to be one of the handsomest rooms of the kind in the State.

THERE was a hearing in the Palmer assault and battery case yesterday, and defendant gave bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for his appearance at court.

MR. ROVIS, a puddler, was attacked, beaten and robbed at an early hour yesterday morning by some men who stopped him on Twelfth street near Penn. No arrests were made.

A REWARD of one hundred dollars is offered for the arrest of the men who attacked Mr. Verner, on the Brownsville road the other night. The money is at the office of Alderman Krehan.

A MEAN person entered the stable of Mr. Smith, in Ross township, on Monday night, and stabbed one of his horses so badly that it died in a short time. No cause for this singular deed can be given.

THIS EVENING a concert will take place in the Fifteenth ward school house, under the auspices of M. Hamilton. The proceeds will be applied to the furnishing of the Fourth Baptist Sabbath School rooms.

A GLASS BLOWER named Thomas Winfield was upset from a skiff in the Monongahela river at an early hour yesterday morning and nearly drowned. Some men on a wharfboat heard his cry for help just in time to same him.

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL JOHN BLACK yesterday conveyed Jacob Minehart, the counterfeiter, from the county jail to the penitentiary. The prisoner hired a carriage for the occasion, and appeared to be in his usual spirits.

JAMES BROWN, who escaped from the Workhouse some time since, but was recaptured soon after, was brought before Mayor Callow yesterday to receive sentence for escaping. He was returned to the institution for a period of sixty days.

THERE were twenty-seven common cases before the Mayor yesterday. Peter Mariner, James Gleason, and James Walsh got thirty days each for disorderly conduct. Martin Nelson got sixty days for vagrancy. The others were common drunks.

THE streets were in horrible condition yesterday. What has become of the ordinance requiring the sidewalks scraped, washed, scrubbed, etc., twice each week? The Mayor who will enforce that ordinance will never be forgotten while the Smoky City lasts.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the People's Savings Bank, of Allegheny, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: S. H. Hartman, Samuel Dyer, W. H. Burt, J. C. Patterson, S. B. Smith, W. George Gibson, Richard Jenkinson, Robert Forrester and Robert Robinson.

A RECEPTION was given on Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. J. Rafferty, No. 225 North avenue, to D. A. Metheny and lady and Miss Crawford, missionaries to Assyria, who are on a visit to their native land. The reception was a very enjoyable one. There were about one hundred guests present.

A MAN, named Philip Pauly, was arrested at Rochester, Pa., yesterday, and brought before Alderman Neubert to answer a charge of false pretences, preferred by Louis Kauffman of this city. Defendant is accused of getting deponent to cash a valueless note of exchange for thirty-eight dollars. Pauly was held for a hearing.

A MAN named Alexander Adams was discovered lying in a drunken condition on one of the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Irwin's station. Conductor Bennett, who was coming to the city on his train slacked up, and running back, dragged the man off the track just in time to prevent his being run over by the Southern express.

THE report that the policy of insurance on the Minersville church, in this city, had been permitted to expire just previous to the late fire is incorrect. The company has undertaken to repair the house, and the congregation will soon be permitted to occupy its own house of worship again. Mr. William M. McKibben, of the present senior class in the Allegheny Seminary, accepts a call to this church.

A LODGE of the Anciet Order of United Workmen was recently instituted in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, and the following named gentlemen elected as officers: John W. Grubbs, M. W.; W. Voeghtly, O. E.; Wm. H. Faulkner, G. F.; Joseph Washington, C.; Silas Ludwig, G.; J. R. Oxley, R.; A. D. Hartley, F.; James E. Strickler, R.; H. Blunck, J. W.; S. D. Druit, O. W. The new organization is called Pride of the West Lodge, No. 37, and commences its existence with 57 members.

LOUIS KAUFFMAN instituted proceedings before Alderman Neubert, charging Philip Pauly, a newly arrived emigrant, with false pretenses. It is alleged that the accused in November obtained from the deponent the sum of thirty-eight dollars by giving him a draft for that amount on a New York firm. The draft was drawn at Mains, by F. Botham, on the 10th of June last. Mr. K. sent it on to New York, and in the course of time was informed that the money had already been paid to Pauly. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, and he was arrested at Rochester, Pa., by officer Stemler, of South Pittsburgh. The prisoner was yesterday lodged in jail to await a hearing on Saturday next, when he may satisfactorily explain his action.

A MOST singular case of child desertion occurred yesterday morning in this city. A young woman, well dressed, entered a car on the Allegheny and Manchester Railway, on Sixth street, carrying a babe in her arms. As there were but few passengers in the car, she laid the child, which was about four months old, on the seat. After the car had proceeded some distance beyond the Diamond, Allegheny, she got off leaving the child in the car. The passengers did not notice the infant until after the heartless mother was gone. The car was again stopped but the woman had disappeared. The child is in the hands of Mr. Winzell, of Zanesville, Ohio, who was one of the passengers. Mr. Winzell proposes to take the infant to his home, if it is not called for soon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Michael McGovern, indicted for felonious assault and battery, the jury found a verdict of not guilty of the felony charged, but guilty of unlawfully cutting and wounding, and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Thomas Denner, Maurice Wallace, John Reiley, George Seigfried, Charles Menan, James Murray, Andrew J. Reed, Daniel Driscoll and Jacob Kirk, were arraigned on charges of riot and assault and battery, on information of officer Roger O'Mara. On the 5th of July last there was a pic-nic given at Friendship grove, by the German Catholic Church, of the Seventeenth ward, at which the defendants were present. A fight was commenced between a man named Shellito and another person which raised a crowd and created much excitement. The officers undertook to separate the combatants, while a number of spectators interfered and demanded a fair fight. The melee then became general, when handy-billies were used and pistols discharged by the officers. A number of young men attacked the officers, one of whom (officer Swift) was badly beaten. It was for participation in the riot and assault that the defendants were indicted. The case was on trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Thos. Cox, et al,
Margaret Gilgallon,
A. J. Baird,
Francis Lewman,
Joseph Robinson,
Lizzie Kelley,
Thos. O'Brien,
Fred. A. Galmer,

Michael Leary, et al,
Thos. Sinclair,
Charles Reed,
Wm. Shaw,
Louisa Daubman, et al,
James Parker,
Joseph King,
Kate Raney, (2 cases).

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of John Gratty vs. Michael Herron, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $24 07.

Judge Sterrett took up the case of John H. Mueller vs. Nicholas Pfanzinger, being a *scire facias* on a mortgage. The defense is that the signature of the wife to the mortgage was obtained through compulsion, and that she did not understand the nature of the transaction. On trial.

The case of Lindsey vs. Lindsey et al. is still on trial before Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

125. Alborn et al. vs. Powell et al.
207. McKee vs. Morgan & Co.
16. Ocean National Bank vs. Manns.
171. Wilson et al. vs. Morris et al.
193. Brady vs. Sherlock.
28. Fisher Bros. vs. Beymer.
69. Scott vs. McDonald.
109. McClain vs. Cunningham.
47. Clutter et al. vs. P. and C. R. R. Co.
53. Allegheny National Bank vs. Clow.
219. Hand, Jr. vs. Burk & Barnes.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the ejectment case of White vs. Ballantine, tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury found for the plaintiff. The land in dispute is valued at about $15,000.

In the case of Peter Hutchinson vs. the School District of Indiana township, a compulsory non-suit was ordered, with leave to move the Court in banc to take off the same. The Court held that the evidence, even if true, was not sufficient to sustain the issue of plaintiff. A motion was subsequently made to remove the non-suit.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

204. S. McClurkan vs. M. B. Thompson.
116. Wm. Burke, Sr. vs. Thos. McCourt.
89. Huckestine vs. Calhoun et al.
90. Same vs. Same.
141. Wellington vs. Stopft.
146. Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh.
159. G. W. Canfield vs. Capt. J. Gilmore.
177. City of Allegheny vs. Wm. McCreary.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Edwin S. Kline, of McKeesport, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed by Caskey & Riddle, of this city, was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

On petition of assignee presented, an order was made for the sale of the book accounts, notes and judgments of James W. Adams, bankrupt, of Luzerne county.

A petition of assignee was presented and order made for the sale of certain personal property of George P. Card, bankrupt, of Tioga county.

FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.

Probably a Fatal Accident.

Yesterday, about noon, a young man named Alfred Percival, son of a brass moulder residing on Twenty-sixth street, and employed at the shops of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Liberty street, met with a serious, if not fatal, accident. It is asserted that the injured youth was passing through one of the yards of the works when he made a snow ball, and, hurling it at some passer-by, quickly ran into an open door of one of the shops. He did not notice that a trap door was open just inside of the shop, which he had so hurriedly entered, and he disappeared through the opening, landing on the basement floor where he sustained a fracture of the skull and other injuries. When picked up by some fellow workmen he was unconscious and the blood oozed from his mouth, nose and ears. The workmen, together with two brothers of the injured party removed the latter to his home, where, up to a late hour last night he had not recovered consciousness. Dr. Asdale is in attendance and express a hope of the recovery of the sufferer.

Daniel Dougherty.

For an evening of rare enjoyment we would recommend our readers to go to Library Hall to-night, and hear this fine orator. For fluency of language, elegant diction and grace and ease of manner, Mr. Dougherty has but few if any equals on the American platform. His clear musical voice and sparkling wit never fail to captivate and delight an audience. Quite a number of our clergymen, as well as members of the bar, could profitably spend an evening listening to this accomplished speaker. We give this hint gratis.

Full Sets of Best Authors, in Plain and Fine Bindings.

Prescott's Works, 15 vols.
Irving's Works, 26 vols.
Smith's Bible Dictionary, 4 vols.
Motley's Histories, 7 vols.
Dickens' Novels, 14 vols.
Lever's Works, 20 vols.
Ruskin, complete, 26 vols.
Bulwer's Novels, 22 vols.
Dickens, best ed., 28 vols.
Froude's England, 12 vols.
Waverly Novels, 25 vols.
Bancroft's United States, 9 vols.
Cooper's Novels, 32 vols.
Thackeray, complete, 12 vols.
Lord Bacon's Works, 15 vols.
Shakspeare, Stratford ed., 6 vols.
British Poets, Aldine ed., 51 vols.
Wilson's Tales of the Border, 12 vols.
Staunton's Shakspeare, 4 vols.
Boswell's Johnson, 4 vols.
Shakspeare, handy volume ed., 13 vols.
Tales from Blackwood, 12 vols.
Strickland's Queens of England, 6 vols.
Hugh Miller's Works, 13 vols.
Tartan ed. of Scott's Poems, inclosed in Tartan box, 6 vols.

For sale by
S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street.

Old Fashioned Christmas Cake,

French bread, Philadelphia bread, home made bread, rolls and tea cakes at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

The Church of England

And the Episcopal Church in this country have appointed Friday, December 20, (to-morrow) as a day of united prayer for the advancement of the great work of mission at home and abroad, and especially for an increase in the number of laborers in foreign lands. The same form of service put forth by authority in England has been modified and adopted by the Bishops here, so that the same prayers will go up from every quarter of the globe.

There will be a joint public service in Trinity Church at 10½ A. M., in which all the clergy and congregations of the Episcopal Church in this city and Allegheny will unite. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, a similar service will be held in Christ Church, Allegheny, for all the congregations of both cities. Collection for Foreign Missions both morning and evening.

The Buyer's Help.

Cut this out—an important list of Christmas presents

Fine gift books,
Portfolios, writing desks, checker-boards, pocket books, card cases, diaries, pen wipers, paper weights, bronze ink stands, cigar cases, toy books, hymn books, dictionaries, games, gold pens, paper knives, ivory tablets, work boxes and musical albums. The best assortment in the city at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street near Diamond.

Great Stock of Furniture.

To obtain an adequate idea of the immense stock of furniture kept by D. W. Huntsman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, it is necessary to visit their extensive establishment. Their warerooms consist of a double three story building every available portion of which is occupied by furniture either from their manufactory or from those of eastern makers. It comprises all descriptions and varieties, from the most elaborate and costly to the plainest and most economical. The firm has an extensive trade, which is mainly attributable to the fact that while the goods are superior the prices are the lowest any where to be obtained.

Almanacs.

Hills Almanac, Hagerstown, Billings, Farmers, Family Receipt Almanacs, wholesale and retail, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

Woolen Factory and Flouring Mill For Sale.

We would call special attention to the excellent woolen factory and flouring mill, for sale or exchange, near Cadiz, Ohio; both in good running order, and in one of the best sections of the State for either business.

A rare bargain can be had and full information given by calling on C. Beringer, real estate dealer, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Diaries for 1873.

100 styles, both wholesale and retail, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s.

The National Insurance Company.

This staunch and reliable home company offers superior inducements to all having property to insure. Its affairs are managed with rare prudence and fidelity to its policy holders, and all losses are promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. It being located in our midst, our readers will experience no difficulty in acquainting themselves with its status and workings. Information on these points will be cheerfully imparted to all inquirers by Jas. E. Stevenson, Secretary of the Company. Office over the Second National Bank, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city.

Visitors to the City,

and residents making purchases for the Holidays, will find at Hubley's, 195 Penn avenue, an excellent place to procure a comfortable meal, with all the delicacies of the season, served to order.

Beautiful Gifts.

Photograph Albums, very fine.
Family Bibles.
Ivory bound Prayer Books.
Fine Pocket Knives.
Russia leather Pocket-books and Ladies' Purses.
Gold Pens.
Fine Ink Stands.
Chromos and mottos.
Writing Desks.
Fine Work Boxes.
Games and Puzzles.
Card Cases.
Russia Calendars.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. A. CLARK & Co.,
115 Wood street.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, give you more for your money than any other house in their line in the city. Fine China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets and Toilet Sets, cheap. Fine Bohemian Crystal Table Ware, cheap. Fine Bohemian Decorated Vases, &c., cheap.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders,

use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. TTHS&*

Highly Recommended.

Wherever the Anderson Sash Balance has been introduced it has received the highest enconiums. It is entirely adapted for the purpose it is designed to subserve, and is universally acknowledged to be the best appliance of the kind ever introduced. It has been applied to a great number of windows in our banks, business houses and public buildings, and has never, in a single instance, failed to give entire satisfaction. The Anderson Balance can be seen in operation at the Company's office, No. 70 Smithfield street.

The Silver Tongue Organ.

This celebrated organ, from the manufactory of E. P. Needham & Son, combines a number of improvements that secure to the instrument many manifest advantages that cannot fail to be appreciated by the musical world. Want of space forbids us to speak of these in detail, but an examination of the silver tongue will be sufficient to demonstrate their importance. This popular organ can be seen at the music store of the agent, Prof. Carl Retter, No. 127 Federal street, Allegheny City.

A Holiday Gift

of permanent value to every one is Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

Price in leather binding	$10 00
Price in half Russia binding	13 50
Price in full Russia binding	16 00
Price in full Turkey Morocco gilted	20 00

For sale by S. A. CLARK & Co.,
115 Wood street.

The Holiday Season.

Just at this time, in view of the near approach of the great festival season, the jewelry establishments are peculiarly attractive. Our leading jewelers have made extensive additions to their stocks, to meet the increased demand for goods in this line, arising from the fact that they are peculiarly adapted for holiday presents. Among our many jewelry stores we know of no one where a fuller or more desirable assortment of fine goods is presented than at the one of J. R. Reed & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue. Reed's has always been a favorite place of resort for persons in search of suitable Christmas presents, and the firm have made every effort to increase their popularity. Among the attractions will be found fine gold watches, chains, diamonds, cameos, bracelets, pins, ladies' sets, silver plated ware, gold headed canes, bronze clocks, etc., etc. At this house no misrepresentations are ever made, and no exorbitant prices are ever asked. A visit will well repay all who intend purchasing goods of this description.

Holiday Goods.

The usual large and rich assortment of good, suitable presents, in Bohemian, Parian, Bronze, Marble, Silver Plated, Glass and China Ware, will be found at 100 Wood street. R. E. Breed & Co.

Cheapest Property,

In a good business location, is the Central Presbyterian Church property, having a front on Smithfield street of about fifty-five feet, and a front on Sixth street of twenty-one feet. This is the most desirable property now in the market, and will be sold as a whole or in parts to suit purchasers. Apply to C. H. Love, 121 Fourth avenue.

John C. Baker & Co.'s

Elixir Calisaya Bark and Iron, 75c per bottle, builds up the system and renews strength in a truly wonderful manner. Delicate females find life and health in it. Sold by all druggists. John C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia. TTHS

DIED.

REYNOLDS—At his residence, in Kittanning, on Saturday, December 14th, W. REYNOLDS, M. D., aged fifty years.

COSGRAVE—On Wednesday morning, 18th inst., HENRIETTA, widow of the late John S. Cosgrave.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 41 Federal street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG
Has resumed the practice of his profession, devoting himself exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth. Office—No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.
Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
TTHS Agents for the United States.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.
Sign of the Big Gun.

Chronic Ailments,
Particularly Scrofula, have their origin in an ill-cured or neglected disease. Do we not see every day persons staggering under the weight of those ill-treated diseases—suffering out by piecemeal the remains of a former malady? Why is it? It is because the treatment was not suitable or left off too soon. Thus the patient is patched up, while the dregs are allowed to remain to break out again in future generations. Many suffer the foul taint of scrofula to remain in the system for a lifetime. Ulcers and Sores that are eating away the very fountain of life are allowed to go on. Pimples, blotches, and tetters also disfigure the faces of thousands. There is no necessity for this lamentable condition, as a few bottles of the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juice will eradicate the foul taint, and remove pimples and blotches, thereby saving many unpleasant remarks. Ladies who desire a brilliant complexion should use the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.
Price, $1 25 per bottle.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..................Managers.
Last week of the Eminent Irish Comedian and Character Actor,
Dominick Murray.
He will appear on THURSDAY EVENING, December 19, in his new and powerful play, entitled
A GAMBLER'S CRIME;
Or, The Murder on the Hudson.
Marty McNulty..................Dominick Murray.
Murray Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
V. E. BEAMER..................Lessee and Manager.
GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1872.
During the week, CHRISTMAS AND SATURDAY MATINEES, the popular and favorite
Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels.
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD, appearing each evening in a chaste and popular programme.
Box office for the sale of Reserved Seats open FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 9 A. M.

FRED. AIMS'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATER.
FRED. AIMS..................Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..................Stage Manager and Advertiser.
BRILLIANT NEW BILL TO-NIGHT.
Sam Devere, Mlle. Irene. Billy Collins; also Jester, Pedanto, Reynolds Brothers, Eagan and Edwards, Fanny Archer, Boorman and Harris, Fanny Lucille, Carrie Lee, Ida and Emma Ross, Minnie Rainforth, Will Boston, Mlle. Elise, and a Great New Drama
Wednesday, Saturday and Christmas Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN THEATER,
LATE FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT
Of the Great Favorite
REYNOLDS BROTHERS,
George and Charles,
FRIDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 20.
GRAND GALA BILL

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE........Lessees and Proprietors.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The beautiful Antipodean Queen, Mlle. Emma, Brown and Sanford, Den Howe, Lillie Howe, Chas. Fox, Pete Lee, Hawley Brothers, &c. A splendid Olio and the domestic Drama, called
THE LIBERTINE'S DOOM.
Ladies' Matinee on Saturday.

St. Mary's Church Fair
WILL BE HELD IN
OLD CITY HALL,
Commencing Monday, December 2, and continuing to 21st of the month. A cordial invitation to all. Admission 20 cents.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD
THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY
for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.
The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.
Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.
DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.
DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.
REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.
CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.
SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.
Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.
Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.
CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency
ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD
TTHS

SPLENDID HOLIDAY CHROMO,
WHY THE HENS DON'T LAY,
Given to each customer of the
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
26 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery. Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. WALLACE

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT Whole sale—
200 boxes (Bell and Bugle) cultivated Cranberries,
500 barrels Rea's clarified Sweet Cider,
50 barrels Dried Peas,
1,600 barrels assorted Apples,
50 barrels Sugar, dried,
20 barrels Hominy,
2,000 one-gallon pails Davis's Apple Butter.
Receiving every day, fresh Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.
LIBRARY HALL.
The Noted Lawyer and Orator,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will deliver his SPLENDID LECTURE, entitled,
"ORATORY,"
ON
Thursday Evening, December 19th.
This Lecture, which gave so much pleasure to the crowded audience which greeted Mr. Dougherty at his first Lecture in this city, has been revised and rewritten, and has been selected by the Committee, at the request of numerous admirers of the distinguished orator.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Prelude by Prof. Toerge's Orchestra.

FREE LECTURE
AT THE ROOMS OF THE
Young Men's Christian Association,
On Thursday Evening, December 19th,
BY
PROF. C. C. DICKEY,
OF THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
Subject—WAVES.
ADMISSION FREE.

CLOTHING.

BOSTON
IS

OF THE UNIVERSE,
AND THE
Boston Square Dealing
Clothing House
IS CONCEDED BY ALL TO BE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY
Men's, Boys' and Children's
CLOTHING,
AND
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
178 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
95 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Sign of "THE HUB." 6p

HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS!
D. W. EVANS'S
POPULAR ONE-PRICE
Department Variety Store!
Is now full to completion with the Largest Assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS to be found in the city. Come at once and make your selection before the grand rush commences,
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
A complete line of all the Latest Designs in JEWELRY, an endless variety of FANCY GOODS; all the celebrated makes of Pocket and Table CUTLERY, Razors, Scissors, Shears, including the world-renowned Joseph Rogers & Sons' Toilet Cases for Ladies and Gents, Opera, Field and Spy Glasses, Pistols, Revolvers, and thousands of useful articles for present use and the coming Christmas, all arranged in separate Departments, ranging in prices marked in plain figures from 10 cents to $150 00.
Take time by the forelock and call early, and make your selections. By so doing you will avoid the inevitable Grand Christmas Rush.
The Department Store is the acknowledged Headquarters for Bargains.
59 FIFTH AVENUE.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.
TWENTY CASES
OF
NEW BOOKS,
BIBLES, ALBUMS, &C.,
For the Holidays,
Just received and to be closed out, regardless of cost, by Auction and Private Sale, at my store, this week.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.
J. K. PRATT & BRO., Salesmen.

FOR SALE
BY
Herron & Bates,
38 WOOD STREET.
6,000 ACRES OF GOOD LAND in Wetzel county, West Virginia, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Land is finely Timbered with Black Walnut, Oak and Poplar. Will sell the Property on easy terms, and at the extremely low price of $3 25 per Acre.
30,000 ACRES VIRGINIA LANDS in the Roanoke Valley, at prices within the means of all. Good Farms selling from $2 50 to $20 per Acre. Climate unsurpassed. Will send Circulars containing full description of Properties free upon application. Don't fail to send for them.
5 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, 24 feet front on Grant avenue, opposite the residence of A. H. English, Esq., 110 feet deep. For sale on easy terms.
HOUSE AND LOT on Monterey street, near the corner of Jackson street. Street cars run close to the property; now used for a Grocery Stand. Lot 22x100.
WESTERN AVENUE RESIDENCE—Brick House, 10 Rooms, with all modern improvements; good Stable; Lot 45 by 125.
COAL WORKS, in operation, including 400 to 500 Acres of Coal. Houses for 25 families on the property; situated on the Monongahela river, on the third pool; Charleston and Virginia Railroad running through the property; capacity 12,000 to 15,000 bushels daily. This is a rare opportunity for any one desiring to engage in the Coal Business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Will be sold low and on easy terms.
MONEY TO LOAN. BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED. MORTGAGES WANTED.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.
INQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH PA.

FOR SALE,
100 Quarter and Half Acre Lots.
Also the Farm House and Barn, with 1¾ Acres of Ground,
And about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a FARM OF 225 ACRES adjoining the above Lots, with about 12 Acres of Coal. All of the above within from 5 to 10 minutes' walk from Walls Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. This Property will be sold on easy payments. Plans can be seen at my office. This Property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Inquire of
JNO. GRAZIER.
103 SMITHFIELD STREET.

JOHN STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sales Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River.
HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Chicago, Ill., 560 Wabash ave, December 16, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at this Office until and opened at 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1873, for the Transportation of Government Troops and Supplies on the Missouri River, between Sioux City, Iowa (as principal starting point), and Fort Benton, M. T., or for Transportation between Edwinton (at N. P. R. R. crossing of Missouri River), as principal starting point, and Fort Benton, and between Edwinton and Sioux City, from March 20th to October 31st, 1873.
Each Proposal must be accompanied by a Bond in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), executed in legal form by two or more responsible persons (certified as fully responsible by a Judge or Clerk of a United States District Court), guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished immediately by him in the sum of Ten Thousand dollars ($10,000) for the faithful fulfillment of the Contract.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all Bids that may be offered.
List of Specifications and Requirements for the information of Bidders, form of Contract to be entered into in case of award, and form of Proposal, can be had by application to this Office, or to the Offices of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Missouri; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska, or Sioux City, Iowa; and no Bid will be entertained unless accompanied by and based upon the list of Specifications and Requirements and form of Contract referred to.
Moreover, no Bid will be entertained, under any circumstances, unless the Bidder is present in person, or by duly authorized agent or attorney at the opening of the Bids, and is then and there prepared to show that he is fully able to carry out the Contract in all respects if awarded to him.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River," and addressed to the undersigned.
D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received until TUESDAY, December 31, 1872, for TWO MILLION BRICKS, of good quality, to be delivered at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, McKinney's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, as required, between April 1st and September 1st, 1873.
Bidders shall have the privilege of making them on the ground, where there is an abundance of good clay.
Also for 3,500 PERCHES OF STONE WORK, more or less, to be furnished by July 1st, 1873, at same place. Specifications to be addressed to
Edgar Thomson Steel Works,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS:

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, December 9th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 1	6:40 a m
Through Mail	6:55 a m	West Newton Ac	8:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	Confluence Ac	10:45 a m
McKeesport Ac No. 2	11:10 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 2	12:10 p m
Confluence Ac	3:25 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 3	2:05 p m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	Mixed Way	3:20 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 3	5:25 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac. No. 4	6:15 p m	McKeesport Ac. No. 4	7:45 p m
Braddocks Ac	11:00 p m	Braddocks Ac	12:50 a m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only.
All Trains daily except Sunday.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation, make connection at Broadford and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.
THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTION AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.
CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMSTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to
W. B. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue, Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—AFTER OCTOBER 27th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	1:00 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	8:00 a m
Philada. Ex	5:20 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:40 a m
Fast Line	8:50 p m	Southern Ex	12:10 p m
		Through Pas	1:25 p m
		Pacific Ex	1:40 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Home'd Ac. No. 1	7:10 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:40 a m
Walls No. 2	10:20 a m	Home'd Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m
Walls No. 3	11:50 a m	Walls No. 2	9:10 a m
Home'd Ac. No. 2	3:20 p m	Johnstown Acc	10:40 a m
Walls No. 4	3:20 p m	Walls No. 3	1:10 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Home'd Ac. No. 2	4:45 p m
Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	5:30 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:00 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 5	6:05 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	[illegible]
Home'd Ac. No. 3	7:20 p m	Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	9:20 p m	Home'd Ac No. 3	8:[illegible] p m
Wall's No. 6	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:30 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:40 p. m.; New York 6:34 p. m.
Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:25 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:30 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:00 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.
Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:55 a. m.; New York 10:03 a. m.
Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 5:20 a. m.; Philadelphia 9:20 a. m.; Baltimore 8:35 a. m.; Washington 11:15 a. m.; New York 12:21 p. m.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:25 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:45 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrives at Brinton's 10:30 p. m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.
For further information apply to
THOS. E. WATT, Agent, 78 Fifth avenue, or
WM. B. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after SUNDAY, November 3, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Central and Western New York.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	12:50 p m	5:05 p m
Night Express	9:10 p m	6:10 a m
Buffalo Express	7:40 a m	8:10 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:20 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9:30 a m	5:45 p m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	5:55 p m	8:25 a m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:50 a m	9:00 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	11:50 a m	2:00 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	7:15 p m
4th Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	6:10 a m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parkers at 11:40 A. M., and returning leaves Parkers at 4:25 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 P. M., stopping at all stations for passengers.
Church Train to and from Soda Works Sunday: arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.
Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains. Baggage checked through to destination.
Through Tickets, Commutation or Local can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, or in Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From OCTOBER 27th, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:33 a m
Cin & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	12:58 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chi&St. Louis Ex	4:5[illegible] p m
Pacific Exp	9:23 a m	Clevel'd & Wh'g Ex	4:03 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	1:58 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:33 p m
Chicago Exp	2:13 p m	Chicago Mail	6:23 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:38 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	8:33 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	1:08 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:45 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.
After OCTOBER 27th, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:23 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Washington Ac	8:53 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Pacific Express	9:23 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	Cincinnati Exp	12:58 p m
Southern Ex	12:58 p m	McDonald Ac	3:43 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:13 p m	Columbus Mail	5:48 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Fast Line	8:23 p m
Sunday Ch train	1:13 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

12:58 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.
12:58 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:13 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after DEC. 2d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	8:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac	1:03 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:53 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:20 p m
Mail	5:45 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:[illegible] p m
Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.
The 6:50 a. m. Train and 2:30 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connections for Butler.
For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

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102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.
TTHS